The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 158. THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIRE ON THE TROOPS.

Strikers at Farmersburg, Ind., Attack the Militia.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

Mail Train Held Up and All the Coal Cars Cut Out.

ENGINEER BARR IS KILLED.

Miners Stone a Train Near Brazil with Fatal Result.

STRIKERS DESTROY PROPERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 7.—2:30 a. m.—[Special.]—The miners have attacked the militia at Farmersburg, in Sullivan County, and at this hour there is a battle raging. Several of the militia are reported wounded, but how seriously cannot be learned. Adjutant Parks has just wired that his pickets were surprised at 1 a. m. by a body of miners who slipped up under cover of darkness and opened fire without warning. The outposts returned the fire and retreated on the camp, where they rallied, and a charge was made on the assaulting party. The number of miners could not be learned. The first volley is said to have been at least fifty shots along the line. Word was sent to Shelburn and two companies are now marching to reinforce the attacked militia under Col. John W. Ebel of Terre Haute. The troops in the fight are of Company B from Terre Haute.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—Gov. Matthews tonight has determined on declaring martial law in Sullivan County tomorrow unless the situation there in the morning should show that the local authorities are able to handle the rioting miners at Shelburn, Farmersburg, and Alum Cave. When the Governor heard this evening of the killing of the engineer at Knightsville he decided that some more threatening demonstration by the militia would be necessary before the miners would give up their lawless proceedings. He was most incensed at Judge Briggs in Sullivan County, who has issued scores of warrants, but has not seen that they were served on the rioters. Capt. Briggs, who was appointed Sheriff today in place of Sheriff Briggs, removed, is said to have gone among the miners with forty warrants in his pocket and wished them good luck. He arrested one man and let him go. Capt. Briggs is a brother of the Judge and Gov. Matthews holds the latter responsible. After a lengthy consultation tonight with ex-Supreme Judge Byron K. Elliott, the Governor went to the telegraph office and notified Judge Briggs of his determination, adding that he would expect an answer the first thing in the morning as to what the Judge purposed to do. Gov. Matthews says there are 500 troops at Shelburn, and he has thirty companies in reserve, which he will send there if necessary to quell the outbreak and restore order.

ENGINEER IS KILLED BY STRIKERS.

Mob Near Brazil Stones a Vandalia Coal Train—Pursuit by Officers.

BRAZIL, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—William Barr, engineer of freight train No. 1 extra, west-bound on the Vandalia road, was killed at 2 o'clock this afternoon by being hit on the back of the head by a large stone thrown from a mob of miners. Conductor W. J. Harshman was badly hurt and one brakeman was slightly injured, being hit by a rock. One hundred strikers endeavored to stop a preceding freight train which was carrying coal, but finding they could not accomplish their desire, stoned it, breaking out the glass in the engine and caboose. The trainmen escaped unhurt, however. The crowd was augmented and more determined by the time the train came along, engineered by Barr, and it was treated to a fusillade of rocks, which resulted in the murder. The deed was committed three miles east of this city, and the dead man was brought here and later the remains were shipped to his home in Terre Haute after an inquest had been held.

Strong talk is heard on the street of lynching the guilty party if he is caught, but as the number throwing stones was large it will be difficult to ascertain the one who threw the fatal missile. Is is claimed numbers of the stone-throwers are lurking around the streets endeavoring to learn what they can about the course that will be pursued to capture them. It is thought that they are sent out by the leaders so in case any attempt is made to do violence to any of the assailants a crowd of the lawbreakers would be on hand and defend their allies. It is understood that United States Marshal Hawkins has been sent for and that the militia will be called here at once. Officers are in hot pursuit after the supposed murderers.

This morning a crowd of strikers numbering several hundred stopped the mixed train south on the Evansville and Terre Haute road, which carries freight and passengers between this place and Clay City. The train was hauling several loads of coal and also carrying the United States mail. Every inducement possible was offered by the trainmen to allow them to proceed to this city. The miners were informed that they were obstructing the United States mail, but this failed to intimidate them, and they were held until the coal was sidetracked.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The body of William Barr, the Vandalia engineer who was killed by the strikers at Knightsville this afternoon, was brought to his home this evening. The funeral is set for Sunday afternoon, and it is expected that it will be largely attended by railroad men from off the Vandalia system. Barr was a prominent Mason. He leaves a wife and several children. One daughter is in the graduating class of the high school next week. The Vandalia officials are determined to spare no money or pains in running down the murderer. They were assured by some miners today that they would aid in the search for the guilty man. Tonight about forty trainmen called upon General Superintendent Elliott to ask for protection in running trains through Clay County. They reported that the strikers had been taking the numbers of the engines which hauled coal over the road and made threats toward the crews with the engines. Mr. Elliott told them that he believed there is less danger since the tragedy today than there was before, moreover there was no way in which adequate protection could be afforded. If the strikers are determined to do harm it would require many regiments of militia to guard the road.

SOLDIERS GUARD COAL TRAINS.

They Are Thus Safely Run Through Shelburn—One Striker Under Arrest.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—A coal train was brought north past Shelburn today under escort of a company of militiamen. The Evansville and Terre Haute railroad is being guarded by soldiers for a distance of several miles through the dangerous locality. The new régime in the Sheriff's office is not doing much better than did Sheriff Mills, who is deposed. Acting Sheriff Briggs, who is a brother of Judge Briggs, went to the county seat last night and did not return to Farmersburg until late today. The militia officers, who act under orders from the Sheriff, are much disgusted with the failure to do anything. The miners have served notice on the storekeepers in the different towns that they would be boycotted hereafter if they bought boots and shoes from the Indianapolis wholesale house of which Gen. McKee of the militia is a member. Judge Briggs and Gen. McKee held a conference in regard to the reported invasion of the county by miners from Linton, in Greene County, and it was decided to have martial law declared if outside miners come into the county.

SULLIVAN, Ind., June 6.—One of the leaders of the strikers, John Bullock, was arrested on a warrant this morning by Sheriff Mills. United States Marshal Hawkins was here today and received a dispatch from the Vice-President of the Evansville and Indianapolis railroad, informing him that miners had held up a train at Coal City, which had four cars of coal. As the train was a mixed train, carrying passengers and the mail, the appeal was made to the Marshal to liberate it. Hawkins telegraphed Judge Baker for instructions, and was ordered to Coal City, in Clay County, and left for that place this afternoon. He also received today a telegram from the officials of the Air Line road, which is in the hands of a receiver, that strikers were sidetracking coal on that road. It will be his duty to give that matter his attention.

WASHINGTON, Ind., June 6.—Fifty miners stopped a freight train on the Evansville and Indianapolis road this afternoon and compelled the crew to side track a car of coal bound for Terre Haute. They were peaceable but determined and now have the car surrounded with a strong guard. Strikers stopped a freight train carrying four cars of coal last night at Montgomery, seven miles east of here, and two miles west of Cannelburg on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, and compelled the men to sidetrack the cars. This morning at 11 o'clock Sheriff Liming took a special to the detained cars and brought them into this city.

CLAY CITY, Ind., June 6.—United States Marshal Hawkins arrived here late this evening in response to instructions from Judge Baker and is procuring names of all miners who assisted in holding the mixed train carrying coal and United States mail this morning. After procuring the names of several of the leaders Marshal Hawkins left on a special train for Brazil. At 8:30 p. m. a force of miners were at work unloading the seven cars of coal on the side tracks. It is rumored that several companies of militia are marching from Shelburn to this point. Excitement is increasing and there is general belief that tomorrow will witness bloodshed.

STRIKERS DESTROY MUCH PROPERTY.

Burn Tipples, Pour Out Metal, and Drive Away Workmen.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., June 6.—[Special.]—Thirty thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed and at least 1,500 workmen are idle as today's result of the strike of the National Tube company's employés at McKeesport. The property losses include the burning of five coal tipples which the strikers claimed were supplying coal to the tube works. Several men were hurt during the day by strikers, and the owner of one coal pit narrowly escaped lynching. Nearly every mill for miles on both sides of McKeesport is idle tonight. The owners fear the plants will be wrecked by the mobs that are continually marching past them, and have closed them down. Among the plants closed are those of the Sterling Steel company, the United States Iron and Tin Plate company, and the Duquesne Tube company. The employés of the latter were driven from the mill and molten metal in the furnaces was allowed to run out on the floor. A mob of 700 strikers and seventy deputies guarding coal mines above McKeesport are expected to come together tonight.

During the afternoon and evening the crowd was kept almost constantly on the go, sometimes on false alarms, but oftener for the purpose of carrying out some plan for destruction of property. Three barges of coal were cut loose at McIntyre's mine and floated down the river. Six cars of slack were burned while in the Pittsburg and Lake Erie yards because the strikers thought they were intended for the tube works, while in reality they were for shipment. A striker named Lauterbach, who was injured yesterday, died at the hospital tonight.

At 11 o'clock some one came among the strikers congregated about the tube works and announced that tube works strikers were working at the slack piles across the river at Portvue. A rush was made by 700 or 800 men to put a stop to it. When they reached the tipple of John Davitt it came down before the onslaught within a few minutes. From there the crowd made a break for a new tipple being erected by John McIntyre, about a mile above. A halt was made for some little time, until the mob could all be gathered, and then the McIntyre tipple shared the same fate as the Davitt.

Try to Lynch a Guard.

Capt. McIntyre narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the mob which destroyed the Portvue tipples. The Captain tried to check the progress of the mob at the point of a revolver, but the mob made a rush for him, and would have lynched him if it had not been for some friends who rescued him from the infuriated strikers.

When the mob reached Duquesne it had increased to 6,000 strikers and sympathizers. With yells they attacked the Duquesne tube works, drove all the men at work out of the plant, drew the fires, and ran the hot metal from the furnaces on the floors. The reason the strikers give for their actions is that the works were using black sheep coal. The assault was witnessed by thousands of spectators thronging the summits of surrounding hills. As the strikers left the mill one of them threw a plank in front of an approaching freight train, nearly derailing it.

Mayor Andre issued another proclamation at 3 o'clock commanding all persons not employed to stop congregating on the streets under penalty of arrest and ordering all saloons and wholesale liquor houses to close until further orders.

The strikers obtained three large cannon, two of which were used by the Homestead strikers two years ago, and the other from Duquesne. They were planted in a commanding position on the river bank, about 200 yards apart, and manned by eight men each. It is definitely known that at least one of the guns is heavily loaded with railroad iron. The position is such that guns can be trained on the Riverton bridges and the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston and Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny railroads. The men at the guns have orders to fire if any attempt is made to bring deputies into the city.

The Plant Will Lie Idle.

In an interview General Manager Converse said the mill would remain idle for the present. No Deputy Sheriffs have been asked for to protect the works and no men will be imported to start the works. He said further when the plant resumed yesterday they had 330 men at work, and but for the mob which frightened them away the works would have been running as full by the end of the week as the meager demands for the product at the present time would warrant. "We are now in consultation with our attorneys with a view of placing the enormous damages to which we have been subjected on the proper officials' shoulders."

SAY ALL MUST AGREE.

MINERS' DISTRICT PRESIDENTS GO HOME TO CALL CONFERENCES.

They Insist That the Local Meetings Will Be to Reach a Conclusion Which Is to Be Ratified by the Entire Body Before Work May Be Resumed—Outlook Is Admitted to Be Poor—One Pittsburg Firm Put Men at Work Under Guards—Ohio Troops Called Out.

COLUMBUS, O., June 6.—[Special.]—The members of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers went home today with the hardest task before them of their lives. A half dozen were interviewed and they united in the belief that nothing would come of the district conferences for two reasons—the miners will be satisfied with nothing but an advanced scale and the operators will not attend in any numbers. While the negotiations authorized are on a strict basis, yet they are intended nevertheless to be uniform and national instead of local. The miners in the various districts will not be authorized to resume work until all the territory affected by their labor is included in the settlement. The miners claim that if this is not the case the settlement will be a failure.

The most perplexing questions to be settled are in the competitive fields. The Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Northern Illinois operators have appointed a special committee to represent them at the conference to be held in this city. They are all strong men, and the miners in this competing territory will largely be represented by the national officials. The district named to meet in Columbus is regarded as the pivotal point, and it is believed that if an agreement can be reached here the main point in the strike will be settled. Some of the railroad and river operators in the Pittsburg districts have been opposing an adjustment until it is conceded that there is no differential between Ohio and Pennsylvania, but this will not be recognized by the Ohio operators.

The fact that Pennsylvania coal sells for more money than Ohio coal in the open markets and is harder to dig will enter into this adjustment of differences. However, it is but just to say that a majority of the Pennsylvania operators recognize the justice of this claim, and so expressed themselves at the Cleveland convention. Mr. H. L. Chapman, Chairman of the Ohio Coal Operators' Committee on Action, was today authorized to communicate with the operators in other districts that are to join in the joint conference of operators and miners to be held in this city Saturday next. The Ohio and a number of operators from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Illinois have signified that they will be present.

MASSILLON, O., June 6.—[Special.]—The action of the National Executive Board and district Presidents of the United Mineworkers gives dissatisfaction here to mine-owners and the miners themselves, as it seems to end the hope of a 70-cent rate for Ohio. The 2,000 miners of the Massillon district want the 70-cent rate reëstablished on general grounds, and the operators were equally favorable. Whatever the Columbus decision may seem to mean to the country at large it points to the indefinite continuation of the Massillon strike. Henry Mullen, President of this subdistrict, says: "The situation is unchanged in the Massillon district. No matter what is done elsewhere we will still hold for the established differential."

OHIO TROOPS ARE CALLED OUT.

Strikers Stop Trains Because One Bearing Coal Passes by Them.

CAMBRIDGE, O., June 6.—The situation here tonight is serious. The miners are determined that no more coal shall pass, no matter what must be resorted to in order to prevent it. One coal train slipped through by running on a passenger train's schedule. When the passenger train followed the miners flagged it. They were mad over being fooled by the engineer of the coal train. The passenger train got through, but it received a volley of stones. All the windows were broken. The passengers, however, had been forewarned and were not hurt. The mob then became so desperate as to alarm all citizens and Sheriff Mason asked Gov. McKinley to send troops immediately.

COLUMBUS, O., June 6.—[Special.]—The order for troops came to Gov. McKinley at a late hour tonight for help in Eastern Ohio. The formal demand was received from Guernsey County. The order of the Governor was dispatched to the Fourteenth Regiment entire, the four companies, A, B, C, and F, of this city, H of Portsmouth, I of Lancaster, M of Circleville, E of Washington Court House, D of Marysville, K of Delaware, G of Marion, L of Mount Sterling, and Battery H of Columbus. The order was also issued to seven companies of the Seventeenth Regiment, A of New Lexington, C of Mount Vernon, F of Coshocton, G of New Philadelphia, and K of Hebron; also ten companies of the Eighth Regiment, A of Bucyrus, B of Akron, C of Poik, D of Wooster, E of East Liverpool, F of Canton, G of Wadsworth, H of Shreve, I of Canton, K of Alliance, L of Canton, M of Mansfield. Battery C of Zanesville and Battery H of Zanesville were also ordered out. The batteries are provided with one Gatling gun each. The companies of the Eighth Regiment under Col. Giger were ordered to concentrate at either Massillon or Canton and be in rendezvous at Zanesville. The companies of the Seventeenth were instructed to concentrate under Col. A. L. Hamilton at Newark, and the entire Fourteenth concentrated in this city, from which place it was transported to the place of rendezvous at Zanesville. The entire number of troops called out aggregated in the neighborhood of 1,500 men.

MASSILLON, O., June 6.—[Special.]—At midnight the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railroad is preparing to move non-union coal north from Bridgeport, and trouble is anticipated. Special trains are reported as being held in readiness to carry military companies to the scene. The Governor has issued orders calling the latter out. There is no National Guard command here, but the few resident members of the companies located at Canton have been ordered to report for duty.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.—[Special.]—A circumstantial statement was made here tonight that Gov. McKinley of Ohio had written President Kimball of the Norfolk and Western railway company protesting against that line's shipments of non-union Virginia bituminous coal into or through Ohio during the strike. The same report has it that President Kimball promptly replied that the Norfolk and Western would continue its inter-State traffic and should look for ample protection of its property in Ohio. The miners have represented to the Governor that they must have the traffic stopped.

WILL OPERATE WITH NON-UNION MEN

One Mine Near Pittsburg to Run Under Guard—Cannot Agree on Settlement.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 6.—[Special.]—Seventy Deputy Sheriffs, chosen on account of their military training and armed with rifles, left tonight for the mines of the Youghiogheny Gas Coal company, near Monongahela City, where the first attempt of the coal operators to break the strike will be made tomorrow morning. Sheriff Richards issued a proclamation and had copies of it scattered all over the country commanding peace. The Youghiogheny company mines are situated at the junction of Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Washington Counties, a strikers' stronghold. Several carloads of new men have arrived at the mines. A conflict with the miners is expected.

At Manown, the Youghiogheny Gas Coal company today put into their mines 100 deputies, heavily armed, to protect the non-union men who want to work. An outbreak is expected in the morning when the strikers claim they will have at least 1,000 men on hand at daybreak. They have been thrown into the wildest excitement by the arrival of imported men and deputies. The operators on the Youghiogheny and Greensburg will also make an attempt to operate their mines within the next forty-eight hours with imported men.

The prospect for a settlement of the strike by joint Conference committees meeting at Columbus has come to naught, so far as the Pittsburg district is concerned. When the Committee of Ten meets tomorrow it will be divided unless there is a change of sentiment. Two propositions will come before the committee. One is to go to Columbus and participate in a joint conference to establish a uniform rate on a basis of 69 cents for Pittsburg. The second proposition is to adhere to a 65 cent rate and insist, in view of the proposition of President McBride, that the committee do not go to Columbus, but that if the miners want a conference it should be held in Pittsburg, and between the miners and operators as individuals.

A meeting of operators was held at the Monongahela House today. An agreement was drawn up in favor of the 69-cent rate and all present were asked to sign it. Another meeting of the operators who will attempt to break the strike was also held and plans perfected.

CALLS AN ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

Operators of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts Asked to Meet Miners.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—In accordance with instructions received today from State President Crawford of the United Mine Workers, Secretary Guyman today issued a call addressed to the coal operators of respective districts Nos. 3, 4, and 5 of Illinois, reading as follows:

There will be a joint conference of miners and operators in Flannigan's Hall, East St. Louis, Saturday, June 9, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of again trying to formulate a basis for a general settlement of the present controversy.

This invitation is extended to all the operators of the Central and Southern Illinois fields.

FROSTBURG, Md., June 6.—The presence of the two regiments of the Maryland National Guards has had a disquieting effect upon the strikers. For the first time they fear the advent of new men to take their places in the mines. By order of Gen. Douglas the troops are to be used only to aid the civil authorities. At the Eckart mine seventy-five men went down into the shaft of the 350 who usually work there. At the Hoffman mine twenty-five out of the 125 usually employed went to work today, and at the Allegheny the full complement of about fifty men went in. The people here resent the sending of the militia. An attempt was made to blow up with dynamite the house of Charles Lancaster, a miner who refused to go out. Lancaster and his wife were asleep and had a miraculous escape.

NO BATTLE AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Deputies Agree Not to Attack the Miners Until the Militia Arrive.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 6.—There will be no battle between the fortified union mines on Bull Hill and the army of 1,000 Deputy Sheriffs who are now encamped on Beaver Creek, less than five miles away, unless a treacherous move is made. The aspect of affairs was decidedly warlike until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The miners were willing to submit to the militia, but declared they would never be arrested until the troops arrived. Mayor Lindsay and President Parker of the First National Bank called up Sheriff Bowers by telephone and begged him to stop his deputies until the troops could reach camp. The Sheriff agreed to this, and there is every reason to believe that there will be no further hostilities. Alexander McIntosh, representing the miners, announced that they would lay down their arms immediately on the arrival of the State troops. The deputies will follow the troops to the miners' camp and serve warrants which they are said to hold for 200 strikers.

DIVIDE, Colo., June 6.—Fully 1,000 deputies left here at an early hour this morning to march to Cripple Creek. Under Sheriff Mullins invited all the newspaper correspondents in camp into a room at the Hardy House at 10 o'clock last night and informed them that the deputies were about to move on Bull Hill, and as it was desired to have the fact kept secret the correspondents would be kept under guard for a few hours.

Sheriff Bowers did not go forward with the deputies but returned to Colorado Springs for a conference with Brig.-Gen. Brooke. The deputies are under command of a young military man, enlisted as a private, whose name is not known.

DENVER, Colo., June 6.—Gov. Waite says that the movement of the Deputy Sheriffs against Bull Hill to arrest strikers is in violation of an armistice. While nothing is said on this point in the agreement made by him in behalf of the miners with the mine-owners, it was tacitly understood that no attempt should be made to serve any warrants until after the militia had reached Cripple Creek and the mines been reopened.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 6.—The First Regiment of the National Guard is stranded here. Owing to the railroad washouts the men cannot reach Cripple Creek today. It would take them nearly a week overland.

MONTROSE, Colo., June 6.—The fifty-five armed miners who seized a train at Rico Monday to go to assist the strikers at Cripple Creek and were stranded here by the abandonment of the train by the railroad company captured the east-bound train last night and held it by force until after 11 o'clock. Most of them finally got off the cars.

CREE INDIANS DEFEND THEIR DANCE.

Gov. Richards' Prohibitory Action Causes Some Fine Legal Complications.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., June 6.—[Special.]—A restraining order was issued today by the District Court citing Gov. Richards, Attorney-General Haskell, County Attorney Freeman, and Sheriff Hamilton to show cause why an injunction should not be permanently issued forbidding interference with the sun dance and other religious ceremonies of the renegade Cree Indians, which they purpose performing here June 15. This move is intended to counteract the Governor's proclamation of yesterday forbidding the dance as "inhuman, brutalizing, unnatural, and therefore abhorrent to Christian civilization." The Crees are fugitives of war, being under proscription by Canada for taking part in the Riel rebellion. A fine legal question is raised.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS OLD INDIAN.

Chief Naganab, Who Negotiated Many Treaties, Passes Away.

DULUTH, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—Naganab, chief of all the Chippewa Indians, died at the Indian reservation at Fond du Lac. He was 99 years old and had a history. As early as 1826, through his efforts, the treaty was made by the Sioux and Chippewa Indians by which they acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States. In 1856, at Bayfield, he negotiated and signed the treaty by which the Indians ceded to the government the northern part of Wisconsin and Minnesota. In 1856, through his intervention, the Indians ceded the lands now comprising the Vermilion and Mesaba iron ranges. He died blind and poverty-stricken, and will be buried with Indian ceremonies.

WHAT SHOW HAS HE?

JURY OF PREACHERS TO TRY AN EVANSTON DRUGGIST.

If Justice McCallum and Constable Underdown Have Their Way Herman Elich Must Face a Jury Composed Entirely of Ministers When He Is Tried on a Charge of Selling Liquor—Ingredients of "Elich's Stomachic Bitters" and "Stomachic Drops."

Herman Elich, the Evanston druggist, who has twenty-one charges of selling liquor against him, will have to face a jury composed of preachers tomorrow unless the plans of Justice McCallum and Constable W. H. Underdown miscarry. Last night the constable had made out subpœnas for the following clergymen and will serve them today:

The Rev. J. B. Dawson, pastor of the African Baptist Church.
The Rev. A. S. Haskins, pastor of the Central Street Methodist Church.
The Rev. Moses Van Anda, pastor of the Emmanuel Methodist Church.
The Rev. Henry A. Delano, pastor of the First Baptist Church.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair, warmer, variable winds.

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FLY PAPER IN THE SENATE.

The Rev. J. F. Loba, pastor of the First Congregationalist Church.
The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the First Methodist Church.
The Rev. N. D. Hillis, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.
The Rev. D. F. Smith, pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.
The Rev. A. W. Little, pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.
The Rev. Otto Groenbaum pastor of St. Nicholas' Catholic Church.
The Rev. J. D. Matthius, pastor of the German Lutheran Church.
The Rev. H. P. Smith, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

The cases against Elich are all quasi-criminal, and the statute provides for a jury of only six, unless either side demands twelve. The number of peremptory challenges is three, as in civil cases, and there may be any number of challenges for cause. But Constable Underdown thinks he can make a panel of twelve do for the first trial of tomorrow. If more juries are needed the ministers will be summoned over again.

Why the constable has suddenly resolved to have none but ministers in the future juries is not clear. There have been nine cases against Elich tried already, and the lay juries found him guilty in eight of them and fines were inflicted aggregating over $800. But this does not seem to satisfy him and he says he wants all the other twelve cases to be tried by "good men," and therefore he will summon all ministers. This makes an interesting religious situation. City Attorney George S. Baker, who is prosecuting the cases, is a Methodist; Attorney Robert N. Freeman, who is defending them, is a Methodist; Justice McCallum is a Methodist, Constable Underdown is an Episcopalian, the victim, Elich, is a German Lutheran, and the jury is to be of nearly as many religious stripes as the World's Fair Religious Congress.

Druggist Elich thinks he is the worst-used man in the United States, as the mixtures he has been selling are, in his opinion, bona-fide medicines. He has just confided to Justice McCallum the composition of them. One of them is called "Elich's Stomachic Bitters" and the other "Elich's Stomachic Drops." Elich thinks they are innocent and health-giving drinks, while Justice McCallum and former juries regard them as mere tipples. The formula for "Elich's Stomachic Bitters" is as follows:

Flag root	2 oz.	Cardamon seed	½ oz.
Orange peel	2 oz.	Sugar	8 oz.
Gentian root	1 oz.	Alcohol	3 pints
Fedoria root	1 oz.	Water enough to make it one gallon.	
Nux vomica	½ oz.		

This fills the souls of the pious Evanstonians with rage, but the formula for "Elich's Stomachic Drops" is far worse. It is as follows:

Alcohol	1 pint	Tincture of nux vomica	½ oz.
Water	2 pints		
Sugar color	¼ oz.		

City-Attorney Baker, Justice McCallum, and Constable Underdown unite in pronouncing this a mere prescription for grog, and they are determined to invoke all the virtue and godliness of the city to condemn it as a low and illegitimate drink, and to punish to the full extent of the law the man who compounds and sells it.

There is, however, just one contingency in the way of this program. According to the Revised Statutes of Illinois ministers of the gospel are exempt from jury duty. This fact was sprung on the eminent Evanston jurists last night for the first time, but strange to say it did not phase them at all. Justice McCallum said, even if they were exempt, they could not be challenged peremptorily if they chose to serve. But the Rev. Dr. Bristol said last night there would be another difficulty, for he did not think the ministers would consent to serve on the jury. If this should prove true Justice McCallum will be compelled to get along with an ordinary lay jury like the rest of the world.

MYRON W. REED RESIGNS HIS PASTORATE

The Famous Denver Preacher Criticised Cripple Creek Mine-Owners.

DENVER, Colo., June 6.—The Rev. Myron W. Reed, one of the most popular ministers of this city, resigned from the pastorate of the First Congregational Church today. The step is taken because of exception taken to some of his remarks made in the pulpit last Sunday evening, in which he criticised the Cripple Creek mine-owners. Mr. Reed is a prominent member of the G. A. R. and four years ago ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket.

Cowboy Race Begins at Chadron, Neb.

CHADRON, Neb., June 6.—The 200-mile cowboy race against time was started today in the presence of 2,000 people, with nine entries. Work has been suspended on all the ranches for fifty miles around and all the cowboys in the vicinity are present.

Additional Public Schools Are Needed.
6 A. H. Revell Favors the Wabash Loop.
7 Americans at the Y. M. C. A. Jubilee. Ladas Wins the English Derby.
8 Salvation Army Will Give a Unique Show. Harvard's Nine Defeated by Princeton. Affairs in the Insurance World.
9 Eli Perkins Talks of California.
11 Esther Cleveland Wins a Stake. Dorian's Bowling Brook Handicap. J. P. B. Wins the Best Latonia Race.
12 Rock Island's New Chief Executive Officer. South Chicago Police Keep the Streets Clean

ROCK ISLAND TRAINS BEING WRECKED.

Riotous Acts of Round Pond (Ok.) Citizens—A Battle Imminent.

GUTHRIE, Ok., June 6.—A telegram arrived at the Governor's office tonight from the officials of the Rock Island railway appealing for help to protect their property and the lives of their employés at Round Pond, Ok., where a mob has placed obstructions upon and torn up the tracks because the company would not stop trains there. United States Marshal Nix left for the scene tonight with a large posse. The War Department will also be called on for troops.

WELLINGTON, Kas., June 6.—The trouble which had been brewing between the citizens of Round Pond, Ok., and the Rock Island company ever since the Town of Pond Creek sprang up and the company placed its depot there took a sensational turn today when a farm wagon was placed on the track to stop the train. A stock train, which cut right through it, was ditched a little further on, 150 yards of track having been torn up. Twelve cars of cattle were killed, but the trainmen escaped without fatal injury. The meager reports received say that the citizens of Round Pond are massing in opposition with Winchesters. Armed forces have been dispatched by the railroad from this division and also from the division south of Round Pond to repair the track.

CHICAGO OFFERS A MILLION IN GOLD.

The Treasury May Have Yellow Coin on Special Conditions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury received from Chicago parties an offer of $1,000,000 in gold provided it is accepted as received by the holders and lawful money is deposited therefor in New York. The offer was declined. This offer reminds old Treasury officials of another offer of similar character once made by Western parties and accepted. No sooner was the gold accepted and the Treasury notes and greenbacks deposited in New York to the credit of the parties than they turned them over to the Subtreasury in New York and demanded gold. The scheme was to save express charges on the gold from the West to New York. As soon as this fact was developed, however, the scheme was frustrated. By the terms of today's offer the government would have to run the risk of receiving short weight gold.

APPLES WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

The Few Good Ones in Chicago Are Held at $50 a Barrel.

What few good apples there are in Chicago are held at $50 a barrel, a price high beyond all precedent. As there are 400 apples in a barrel this makes the price 12½ cents each. One South Water street firm has all the stock there is in the city and is holding the precious fruit until it will be practically worth its weight in gold. Piemakers have resorted to tin cans instead of wooden barrels as a source of supply, and there are other evidences of the increasing severity of the apple famine.

Four Men Drowned at Bird's Point, Mo.

CAIRO, Ill, June 6.—Four colored men, James Wheeler, Edward Green, James Holmes, and Edward Skaggs, were drowned at Bird's Point, Mo., at 6 o'clock this evening while crossing the river in a skiff. The boat was overturned and the swift current carried the men under a barge.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Black Bros., the largest dry goods house of Clarksville, Tenn., failed for $46,000.

Mrs. Cleveland and her two children have gone to Buzzard's Bay. The President will join them June 30.

La Compagnie General des Bascers, dry goods, Montreal, and owners of the Ville de Montreal, failed with $200,000 liabilities.

The flood at Hutchinson, Kas., ruined 40,000 barrels of salt, the property of the Kansas Salt company. Several bridges near the city are in danger.

LAST EDITION.

WAR ON IN ILLINOIS.

Battle at Little's Mine, Near Wesley City, Ends Fatally.

ONE KILLED, MORE HURT.

Strikers from West of the River Charge on Works.

BUILDINGS SET ON FIRE.

Owners' Vain Effort to Protect Their Property.

THE SHERIFF AND POSSE DEFIED.

PEORIA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Strikers to the number of several hundred today charged the mine of E. Little & Co., a short distance from Wesley City, drove the workingmen away with loss of life and limb, and completely destroyed the plant, which is still burning furiously at 10 o'clock tonight. The trouble which culminated in today's tragedy has been anticipated for a long time, and the proprietors of the mine charge Sheriff Herman Frederick of Tazewell County with being responsible for it and will endeavor to make Tazewell County pay the damages.

One man is dead, two are fatally injured, while a number of others have sustained wounds the full extent of which it is impossible to ascertain on account of the excitement prevalent everywhere. The casualties include the following:

Dead.

BLOWER, EDWARD, striker.

Injured.

LITTLE, JAMES, shot through the shoulder and will die.
DICKSON, WILLIAM, colored, shot in breast and will die.
LITTLE, PETER, shot in eye, not seriously, though the sight of the eye is destroyed.
LITTLE, EDWARD, the manager.
LITTLE, PETER Jr.
ROCKEY, CHARLES.
UNKNOWN STRIKERS, seen to fall, but carried away.

Twice before this week Sheriff Frederick has been summoned to the Little mine on the representation that serious trouble was likely to ensue and his protection was demanded. He visited the locality, saw that everything was quiet, and returned to his home in Pekin little dreaming of the bloodshed so soon to be wrought. Again today he was importuned to come with an armed force. It was nearly train time, and, swearing in about thirty deputies as quickly as he could, he left for the scene. These men went unarmed, for no arms could be found in Pekin. The arsenal of the defunct Pekin military company was visited, but there were only eight guns to be found and no ammunition for these. The Sheriff thought he would have no trouble in quieting any disturbance that might take place. It was soon after 2 o'clock that he reached the mine. None of the strikers were visible and the mine was running as usual, supplying the Peoria and Pekin Union railroad company with coal. The mine is at the bottom of a deep hollow and is an inaccessible place almost to any one who does not know the way.

Sheriff and Posse Meet Invaders.

The Sheriff and his deputies perched themselves on the track and the rail fences and waited developments. When nothing occurred in an hour they started for Wesley City, intending to catch the train for home. They had scarcely gone 400 yards when they met the advance guard of the strikers on their way to the mine, and a determined set they were. Sheriff Frederick called on them to halt, and they stopped to listen to what he had to say. Addressing the leader, he notified the men of his official position and requested them to leave the locality. He ordered them to disperse and not to commit any act of lawlessness.

His appeal went unheeded. The men, greatly reinforced by this time, rushed by him and hastened to the mine. They stated that they had been there before, but this time they had come for business, and were going to stop the men, no matter what the cost to themselves or the men at work. The Sheriff says they were screaming like wild and no resistance was offered them. As soon as they came in sight of the tower of the mine they seemed to lose all self-control.

Fire on the Guards in the Tower.

Without waiting for parley of any sort they opened fire on the men they saw in the tower. The fire was returned and volley after volley was exchanged. The men in the tower fought manfully against great odds, and were finally compelled to surrender. Gradually they saw their force reduced by the bullets of the strikers, and finally hanging a piece of white paper out of one of the windows were allowed to come to the ground.

William Dickson, the colored man, was among those in the tower. He received a load of shot in his breast and had to be carried to an adjacent residence, where he received proper attention, but there is small hope of his recovery.

Peter Little was in the tower and one eye was shot away. He saw the man who shot him drop to the ground and subsequently his lifeless body was picked up a hundred yards from the shaft. A charge of shot had entered the right side of the neck, killing him instantly. James Little, who was running the engine for his father, was shot in the shoulder, a load of shot going almost entirely through him. He was carried into a neighboring house, and was removed to his home in this city by special train this evening.

The Building Set on Fire.

Having most effectually routed the miners the strikers next turned their attention to the property of the company. One of the miner's houses was raided. The front door was beaten in and the place was raided. A large can of kerosene was found and this was quickly removed to the shaft. The strikers securing tin cans and cups thoroughly drenched the buildings and then touched a match. The fire burned fast and in a short time there was nothing left except a heap of ruins. The mine had only recently been completely equipped with new machinery and Mr. Little estimates that his total loss will figure up at least $30,000, for which amount he will probably sue Tazewell County unless the claim is adjusted without resource to law.

At the time the buildings were set on fire there were a number of men at work below. The strikers allowed them to be brought to the surface, which was only done with great difficulty, but threatened any one who attempted to stay the progress of the flames with instant death.

Sheriff Frederick is on the ground tonight. He was seen late and denied that his deputies had run when they saw the strikers. He stated that, unarmed as they were, they could offer no resistance to such a strong

force. They did the best they could, but were forced to surrender. Coroner Powell arrived here from Pekin on a special train and took charge of the body of Blower. He was not a striker, but it is thought was killed by the strikers. He was an employé of a brickyard and accompanied the strikers who crossed the river in skiffs out of idle curiosity. He was apparently shot from the rear, and it was supposed a wild shot did the work.

The Coroner impaneled a jury who viewed the remains and allowed them to be brought to this city. The inquest will be held at Pekin at 9 o'clock this morning, and more than a hundred persons have been subpœnaed. It is the intention to discover the leaders of the strikers and indict them for murder. The strikers did not depart until they had seen that the destruction was complete and there was no possibility of the mine resuming.

Tonight bonfires dot the Tazewell bank of the river, and the road is filled with pedestrians, who are supposed to be strikers. There are rumors that they will return to the mine tonight and destroy the numerous dwellings occupied by the men and there is the wildest excitement. Many of the residents have come to this city and there are not enough on the ground to offer any resistance. While the trouble was at its height today the Mayor and Chief of Police were asked for aid, but as the mine is outside the county it was deemed advisable not to interfere.

The mine employed thirty men, and has only suspended for a day or two since the strike was ordered, more than a month ago. They furnish the railroad company with coal, the contract being by the year. There was trouble at the Consolidated mine below this city this morning. A man named Jeffries was terribly and possibly fatally beaten by the strikers for telling them that it was none of their business when the company would mine any more coal. They had just thrown two carloads into the Kickapoo Creek.

The family of Herbert Tomlins was poisoned yesterday. Poison was placed in the bucket at the well, and twelve members of the family were deathly sick for a number of hours. There was too much poison, however, and all will recover. Tomlins has been employed at the Consolidated mine for some time and the poisoning is supposed to be the work of strikers.

[United States Marshal Arnold returned yesterday from Streator and Coal City, where he was sent by Judge Grosscup to swear in deputies to protect the property of the Santa Fé railroad against the striking coal miners. Marshal Arnold reports everything quiet when he left Streator Tuesday night. "Deputy Marshals," he said, "are now patroling fifty miles of the Santa Fé or from Coal City to Toluca. I have about thirty men employed altogether, which I think will be enough to preserve order. I talked to the strikers and gave them to understand that there must be no more interference with the road. I think most of them understand this. The deputies have instructions to arrest any one who is seen to tamper with any of the company's property and to take him dead or alive. The mines in that region are all closed."]

ASK THAT MILITIA BE WITHDRAWN.

Citizens of Carterville Uphold Gov. Altgeld's View of the Situation There.

CARTERVILLE, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The people of this city were surprised this morning about 8 o'clock to learn that three companies of the I. N. G. had arrived at the switch leading to the Brush mines and that it was their intention to move the slack and coal that had been loaded there for the last few days. Company D, accompanied by the Sheriff, proceeded to march to the mines about 10:30 o'clock and came back with twenty-six cars of slack. No resistance whatever was offered by the strikers and everything has passed off quietly up to date, 9 o'clock p. m. At 4:35 p. m. the following dispatch, signed by the Mayor, City Council, and the Executive committee of the Mineworkers' Association, was sent to the Governor:

CARTERVILLE, Ill., June 6, 1894.—John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.: The citizens of Carterville were surprised at the arrival of the State militia in our city this morning, as we believe there was no occasion for them to be called here, as we aim to accomplish our object by abiding by the law and not by destroying any lives or property, as we are law-abiding citizens and will help to uphold the law in every instance. The dispatches in the papers as regards the situation at this place have been base fabrications from beginning to end. We, as law-abiding citizens of Carterville, would respectfully request you to withdraw the troops from our city.

JOHN M. LAUDER, Mayor.
ROBERT RICHARDSON, Alderman,
WM. W. SNYDER, Alderman,
T. J. MOAKE, Alderman,
BEN L. WASHBURN, Alderman,
L. G. CRAIN, Alderman,
JAMES CRAIN,
ALFRED LABARRE,
WILLIAM LIDDELL,
GEORGE ADAMS,
DAVID WALLACE.

This morning the miners broke camp and retreated before the militia arrived. Col. Smith, with Company C of Carbondale, D of Belleville, and G of Effingham, has control of all the switches and mines, and this afternoon forty cars of coal were run out that heretofore had been held by the miners. Six leaders of the mob—George Tygett, Al Tygett, Wat Stocks, Adam Barth, Matt Walker, and Parson McGinnis—were arrested and are now under guard at Marion. Not a life has been lost and no property destroyed except the powder magazines. Parson McGinnis is pastor of Carterville Baptist Church.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Orendorff received a dispatch this morning from Lieut. John Orendorff at Carterville saying that the reports of the mining trouble greatly exaggerated the facts. There was no demonstration on the approach of the troops and the Sheriff was making arrests without trouble. A later dispatch from him in the morning said he had a talk with the Mayor and that the latter was of the opinion that the presence of troops was unnecessary. The Sheriff was not present in person Monday, otherwise it is believed the trouble would have been settled. Assistant Adjutant-General Hugh E. Boyle arrived at Carterville at noon and shortly afterward sent advices that Sheriff Dowell had not made any use of the State arms; that they were in the express office at Marion.

At 11 o'clock tonight a dispatch was received by Gen. Orendorff from Carterville, from Assistant Adjutant-General Bayle, saying that he had talked with prominent citizens, operators, and the Sheriff and it was the consensus of opinion that the troops could safely leave by noon tomorrow.

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 6.—The two mining companies in this city today offered their men $1 a ton for digging coal if they would resume work. The South mine can give employment to 200 hands at these figures and will guarantee steady work at this rate for three weeks and perhaps longer. The North mine, which was damaged in the riot to the extent of several thousand dollars, has been fully repaired and will also give $1 a ton to about 300 hands for at least ten days, and perhaps longer. The men up to a late hour tonight have not given any indication of returning to work at these figures, notwithstanding that it means about $8 a day for ten hours' work.

FAIRBURY, Ill., June 6.—A coal famine in this section is now at its height and will remain so as long as the miners refrain from working. All the tile factories have been compelled to suspend for want of fuel. The Wabash railroad is only running those trains which they are bound to run and these engines are fired with slack, which heretofore was used for ballasting.

DECIDE TO STOP COAL TRAFFIC.

Kentucky Miners in Convention Say No Fuel May Go to the Mills.

ASHLAND, Ky., June 6.—The organized miners of this district, in session today near Kilgore, decided to use force if necessary to prevent the further delivery of coal to local mills and furnaces. The warnings will be sent out at once and will likely be respected. The guards at Kenova bridge today are lighter than ever, but extra men will be added tonight. The Kenova yards are being rapidly emptied of the night's accumulation of coke. No night freights are sent through Ohio, but freights went out early today, closely following each other. Strikers from Coalton, Music, and Rush held a meeting with Flatwoods miners near the city yesterday and commanded them on pain of personal compulsion to stop mining coal to supply local iron and steel works. The strikers can only hope for victory by the idleness of these plants.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., June 6.—One hundred and forty members of the coal and iron police were imported into this region this morning. They have taken possession of Mines Nos. 1 and 6, near Horatio, of the Berwind-White company. Much excitement exists and trouble is feared. There are rumors that a large force of operatives are to be imported today.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 6.—The miners' strike in Alabama is believed to be practically broken. The output of coal yesterday was 10,000 tons, about one-third of the normal output. Negro and convict labor has prevented a famine, and thus the strike has been ineffective. The strikers' committee has issued a piteous appeal for aid.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 6.—The miners who were arrested charged with stealing a Santa Fé train last week were released on $500 bonds today, a formal charge having been made against them in the Criminal Court.

DENVER, Colo., June 6.—One of the grievances of the striking coal miners in Colorado has been the issuance of scrip which they have been forced to accept and use at the company's stores. Gov. Waite claims that this is a violation of the United States law. The attempt to induce the miners in the northern part of the State to strike from sympathy has failed.

PITTSBURG, Kas., June 6.—Shaft No. 3 of the Western Coal Mining company at Fleming started today with a full force of men. Now every shaft in the district is at work and the men are making full time.

TRINIDAD, Colo., June 6.—Over 1,000 striking coal miners marched from here today to Sopœris, where they were met by 300 deputies. They did not try to enter the company's grounds. Only sixty men were working in the Soporis mines today.

MILLS CLOSED FOR WANT OF FUEL.

Failure to Secure Coal Causes the Stoppage of Factories and Steamships.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—The big rolling mills at Newburg were compelled to close down today for want of fuel. It is estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 men are idle. The passenger steamer City of Cleveland of the Detroit and Cleveland line was laid up today, owing to the coal famine. Numerous entire fleets of ore and freight vessels have been compelled to tie up for lack of fuel, and the few boats which remain in service are using hard coal. The various railways leading into the city are reducing the number of trains to the lowest possible limit.

TOLEDO, O., June 6.—The Ohio Central closed its shops at Bucyrus this morning, throwing 200 men out of employment because of the coal famine.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—The owners of the lumber carrying steamers are asking permission of the underwriters to burn slabs for fuel on account of the scarcity of coal. Many permits have been granted. The fire policies are conditioned upon the boats using coal, but in view of the scarcity of that article the underwriters are disposed to be lenient.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SHORT OF COAL.

Four Trains Between Chicago and Kankakee Cut Off for Lack of Fuel.

The Illinois Central railroad was yesterday compelled to bow to the conditions of the coal situation and make a reduction in its train service. Four trains running between Chicago and Kankakee were discontinued. The company posted this notice in all through stations on the Chicago and Kankakee division:

Owing to the scarcity of coal this company has found it necessary to make temporary arrangements for the discontinuance of certain through passenger trains. Regular advertised schedules, therefore, will not in all cases be adhered to. The changes so far made are the abolishment of four trains between Chicago and Kankakee. If the present difficulty with the striking coal miners continues much longer the through passage service of many of the roads terminating at this point will be seriously affected.

The Big Four road is furnishing most of the coal for the Chicago and Northwestern, the St. Paul, Wabash, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern. The Belt Line also has been taken care of, twenty cars being delivered it yesterday.

Of the above roads the Northwestern and Lake Shore are represented to have a very limited supply. The Santa Fé has also been furnishing coal to a number of railroads. This road owns mines at Toluca, Ill., and Streator, Ill., and, the company being in the custody of the United States courts, it is able to operate its mines and coal trains.

The Big Four continues to lend all other roads in bringing coal into Chicago. Some of the local coal dealers charge the railroad company with confiscating coal shipped over the road. The officials of the Big Four relented yesterday afternoon and ordered the three cars of coal consigned to O. S. Richardson for steamboat fuel and held at Kankakee to be delivered to the Illinois Central for delivery to the docks at the mouth of the river. As yet no boats have been turned away for want of fuel on the Chicago River, but the daily supply of a few cars which the railroads delivered was very close to the margin of the demand.

Local dealers reported the demand for coal was more active than Tuesday. Consumers were exceedingly anxious, but the majority desired to buy only a few days' supply, believing that the action taken at the miners' conference in Columbus Tuesday would result in a settlement of the strike. Prices quoted were $4.25 to $4.50.

COAL DEALERS FIGHT OVER RULES.

Northwestern Association Has a Close Call for Its Life.

Members of the Coal Dealers' Association of the Northwest spent three hours yesterday debating the question of voting the association out of existence. The session was taken up with individual reports of grievances, to cure which the association was originally formed. The complaint by which all others was overshadowed was that jobbers of coal in the large cities, particularly Chicago and Milwaukee, sold direct to consumers in the smaller towns in defiance of association rules. After listening to suggestions of boycotting the offending wholesalers the members finally voted to continue the association for another year.

The following officers were elected:

President, R. G. Parmley, Sioux City; Vice-President, L. J. Erdell, Madison, Wis.; Secretary and Treasurer, T. A. Bidwell, Rockford, Ill.; Directors, J. F. Harrall, Aurora, Ill.; D. A. Elmore, Rockford, Ill.; J. E. Sonderland, Joliet, Ill.; J. B. Wise, Sharon, Wis.; W. W. McCollough, Monmouth, Ill.; C. C. Keeler, Beloit, Wis.; W. W. Cargill, North Dakota; S. Y. Hyde, South Dakota; C. H. Wilbur, Milwaukee; E. A. Conway, Sioux City.

The annual meeting of the Spring Valley Coal company was held yesterday. The old officers were reëlected. The company took no action respecting the strike.

FORTY BICYCLE RIDERS ARRESTED.

Winnetka Special Police and Justice Reap a Harvest from Chicago Visitors.

Forty bicycle riders were arrested in Winnetka Sunday at the instance of the President of the village for violation of an ordinance which prohibits riding on the sidewalks. The members of the volunteer fire department acted as special policemen, and under an agreement with the local Justice of the Peace they were to receive one-half the amounts received as fines from the riders captured. Streets in Winnetka are always in bad condition, and those who ride bicycles have long been in the habit of using the sidewalks as a race-course. There was no great difficulty in capturing a good number, though some of the fast men escaped the vigilance of the police. Those who were caught were taken to the village lock-up, where they were made to give their watches or wheels as security for their appearance for trial in the event of their not having a sufficient sum of money to give a cash bail. Those who went back Monday to stand trial were fined without exception until fifteen cases had been disposed of. Attorneys who represented some of the men who were not present secured a change of venue for their clients.

FOR AN IMPROVED CITY GOVERNMENT.

Real Estate Board Appoints a Committee to Inquire Into Municipal Reforms.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Real Estate Board yesterday afternoon William A. Giles presented a report of the proceedings of the "National Conference for Good City Government" recently held in Philadelphia, and made some practical applications of the results of that conference to proposed changes in the city government of Chicago. He criticised the present system of city government under which franchises worth millions of dollars are given away in an almost informal manner, and suggested the advisability of having a Council divided into upper and lower bodies. The board selected W. D. Kerfoot and Willis G. Jackson as representatives on a joint committee to be appointed by the various clubs and public organizations of the city to coöperate with the Civic Federation in a movement looking towards the revision of the city statutes. The committee will consist of about thirty members. The representatives of the Illinois and Marquette clubs have been chosen, but other clubs have not made selections as yet.

APPEALS TO ALL MEN.

LIBERAL PRESBYTERIANS' FORMAL DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

It Urges Among Other Things a Reversal of the Recent Action of the Courts of the Church—Man and Wife Found Shot and Dying on a Road in West Hoboken—Fashionable School for Girls Forced to Bar Out Hebrews—Other News from the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The movement of the liberal element in the Presbyterian Church has at last crystallized into a formal declaration of principles, which was privately circulated until a sufficient number of names indorsing it had been received to justify its publication. The substance of the circular is:

1. The league aims to secure the constitutional rights of its members, as well as those of all other Presbyterians, as far as its influence can reach. It holds that the Presbyterian standard of qualification for officebearers is to be found in the statements of the written constitution of the church, so far as these conform to the infallible rule of faith and life preserved for use in the scriptures; and that no resolutions, deliverances, judgments, or other votes of the majority of any ecclesiastical body can form a part of this standard until they have been by due process incorporated in the written constitution.

2. The league aims to bring about sooner or later the reversal of burdensome and unjust action recently taken by courts of the Presbyterian Church.

3. The league aims at the adoption by the church of needed amendments to the book of discipline according to the mode constitutionally provided for amendments.

4. The league desires to encourage all reverent study of the Bible, and all attempts made in humble reliance upon the spirit of God so to restate the difficult questions of theology and so to present the truth as it is in Jesus, to remove stumbling blocks out of the way, enrich the church and equip it for its great work of preaching the gospel to every creature.

5. The league aims to secure as soon as practicable a better declaration of the faith of the church than it now possesses; if possible in the form of a short and simple creed, expressed, as far as may be, in scriptural language.

6. The league aims at increased efficiency in the practical life of the church, declaring its readiness to adopt methods of Christian work to varying needs; to employ new methods where these seem called for, and to make room for diversities of gifts. It recognizes the Holy Spirit as the living teacher of the church and looks to him directly for guidance. It expresses its readiness to coöperate with all who labor to reclaim the lost, to meet physical needs, to solve social problems, and to build up Christlike character.

7. The league longs and prays for the visible unity of the Church of Christ on the earth, deplores the present wasteful divisions, and declares its sympathy with all those who are honestly and earnestly seeking to heal these divisions, to realize the Savior's prayer, "That they all may be one."

The names attached to this circular are:

The Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, Prof. Francis Brown, John Crosby Brown, Prof. F. M. Burdick, William E. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. L. Lampman, the Rev. W. M. Martin, T. B. Meigs, the Rev. Thomas A. Nelson, the Rev. Dr. John Bascom Shaw, J. E. Ward, the Rev. George S. Webster, and William A. Wheelock.

GHASTLY FIND ON A LONELY ROAD.

Man and Wife Shot in West Hoboken—May Prove a Double Murder.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—Three young men walking along the lonely road between North Bergen and West Hoboken at 10 o'clock tonight were startled by stumbling over two prostrate forms. One proved to be that of a woman, who was moaning with pain and only partly conscious. A man lay nearby as if dead. The flickering light of a match revealed evidence of an attempted murder and suicide. The woman was bleeding from a pistol wound in one side of her head and the man was suffering from a similar injury. A revolver was lying close beside where the man had fallen. None of the young men recognized either of the prostrate figures. One of them hurried to the nearest telephone station, while the others remained and tried to stanch the flow of blood from the two apparently fatal wounds. As soon as the police arrived the man and woman were recognized as Eli Buret and his wife, Eliza. Buret is the owner of a hardware store in West Hoboken and is looked upon as a prosperous business-man. He is about 35 years old and his wife is about the same age. From meager information tonight it seems that Buret and his wife had been spending the evening with Mrs. Buret's mother in North Bergen. When they left there to walk home together they seemed to be in good spirits and there was no apparent reason for any quarrel between them. It was thus impossible to form any definite theory of what led up to the shooting. The West Hoboken police believe that Buret first shot his wife and then tried to kill himself. Another theory is that both were shot by a third party who placed the pistol at the man's side when he fled. Neither of the victims is able to make any statement.

NEW POLICE CAPTAIN ON THE RACK.

Lexow Committee Unearths More Evidence of Vile Extortion in New York.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—It is a slow day when the Lexow committee does not turn up a Police Captain or two as having been guilty of bribe-taking for the purpose of permitting disorderly houses to continue business. Another came up today. Mrs. Lena Cohen said she had been advised by Ward Detectives Farrell and Brennan of Police Captain Siebert's command to open a disorderly house in East Houston street under their protection. They told her, she declared, that she need have no fear of police interference if she would give them $500 in cash and promise to pay $50 a month. She went into the scheme. After three months she told the ward detectives they were taking all her profits. On their advice she consulted Capt. Siebert, who told her to continue in her business, even though she could pay nothing. He assured her she would be undisturbed until April. Finding her business no longer profitable Mrs. Cohen abandoned it. Then, she says, she was arrested by Capt. Siebert's men and thrown into the Tombs, where she is now confined, awaiting trial on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. It is a somewhat significant fact that Capt. Siebert was given a twenty days' leave of absence by the Police Commissioners yesterday. This fact was discovered only after Mrs. Cohen had given her testimony and a call had been made for Capt. Siebert and the two detectives to take the stand. Granger came to the witness-chair again today and went after his late father-in-law, McClave, in even more savage fashion than he did yesterday. Granger stuck to his assertions that he had received money from candidates for appointment to the force and that he had in turn handed the sums over to McClave, the Commissioner.

DR. PHELPS SUED FOR $10,000.

Mrs. Foley Says He Made an Unwarranted Autopsy on Her Husband's Remains.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—A damage suit for $10,000 has been commenced in the Supreme Court against Dr. Charles Phelps of No. 34 West Thirty-seventh street, a member of the Anatomical committee of the Medical committee of Bellevue Hospital. The suit was brought by Col. B. H. Tabor of DeWitt & Tabor, No. 206 Broadway, for Mrs. Thomas F. Foley of No. 915 Third avenue, whose husband died in Bellevue Hospital May 16, three hours after he had fallen down the elevator shaft of the Windsor flats, at Fifty-fourth street and Broadway. Mrs. Foley's action is based upon an autopsy which she alleged was performed by Dr. Phelps without proper authority, which resulted in a disfigurement of the body of her dead husband.

FORCED TO BAR OUT HEBREW GIRLS.

Peculiar Predicament of a New York School for Young Ladies.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—Miss E. T. Chisholm, who keeps a school for young ladies in East Sixty-fifth street, has decided to make a radical departure in its management. Her best patrons in the past have been wealthy Hebrew families. She will hereafter receive no child of the Semitic race, and will conduct her business with the motto: "No Hebrews need apply. The parents of these children were much astonished when they received yesterday letters like the following:

After much thought and with deep regret I have decided to make my school exclusively gentile in its pupils. This is no personal prejudice on my part, but an absolute necessity if I am to continue the school. The gentiles demand an exclusively gentile school for their daughters, and have withdrawn their children at a ruinous rate because I have admitted Hebrews. Now the Hebrews are leaving me because "the school has changed and there are so few gentiles here." As a matter of self-protection, from a business standpoint, I must make a radical change. As a business-man, your husband, I am sure, will appreciate the fact that a business cannot be conducted on a sentiment which has no tangible support.

These letters were received by some of the wealthiest Hebrew families of the city. Many of the fashionable schools, and especially in the West Side of the city, have always refused to take Hebrew children.

SYNDICATE TO CAPTURE HEIRESSES.

Startling Explanation of the Aspirations of Certain Titled Foreigners.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—It is said on good authority that Prince Poniatowski's last engagement was broken for reasons hitherto unknown by the majority of society people. There is no doubt there are many noblemen in Italy, France, and Germany who have almost no possessions besides their titles. Several letters have been received here telling a good deal about Prince Poniatowski, but none of them has described him as possessed of wealth. Curiously enough, every one of the three or four women to whom Prince Poniatowski has been devoted, and to whom his engagement has been announced, is wealthy. In talking over the subject of the invasions of this country by foreign noblemen a well-known clubman said today: "I have been told in letters from abroad, written on excellent authority, that syndicates have been formed in certain European cities with the sole purpose of furnishing capital to some pauper nobleman, perhaps with no reputation whatever, who should come to this country, marry a rich American girl, and divide the profits of the venture with the syndicate. This seems well-nigh incredible to me, but I am positively assured that it has been done, the syndicate actually paying the pauper nobleman's fare to this country and supplying him with funds to live in the best of style pending the result of the matrimonial speculation." The society man was careful not to give any names, but he said rather knowingly: "I am sure a certain coterie of Parisians feel sad today over a speculation of this kind, which has undoubtedly turned out badly."

CHINAMAN NEARLY KILLS A PATRON.

Burns Him with a Hot Iron After Knocking Him Senseless.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—Henry Shambo, a barber of No. 193 Greenpoint avenue, tonight went into Ling See's laundry, in Greenpoint avenue, Williamsburg, and demanded his collars and cuffs. The Chinaman said he had never seen Shambo before. Shambo persisted in his demand, saying he had left the washing there two weeks before. This angered the Celestial, who ordered Shambo out of the place. The barber yelled and danced around until a crowd gathered in front of the laundry and yelled back encouragingly to him. Finally when Shambo took hold of a bundle of laundry work and tried to make off with it the Chinese took a hot iron from the stove and with one blow knocked the barber to the floor. Then the Chinaman rubbed the iron over the prostrate man's face. The barber screamed in agony, but the Chinese, with his knees on his victim's chest, held him down, and turning his attention to Shambo's hands burned all the skin off them. The laundryman seemed to become maddened as he went on with his work, and he was on the point of branding the prostrate barber with the smoothing iron when three men from the crowd rushed in and pulled him away from his victim.

Had it not been for the prompt arrival of a patrol wagon the Chinese would have been roughly handled by the crowd. Cries of "Lynch him!" went up, and as the wagon went through Greenpoint avenue sticks and stones were hurled at the laundryman.

NEW PLAN FOR SELLING "L" TICKETS

Manhattan Company Proposes to Give Twenty-one Rides for One Dollar.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—It was stated today that the Manhattan Elevated railroad company is about to inaugurate a new plan in the sale of tickets. Ever since the lines were put into operation there has been no concession made in the purchase of tickets, whether made singly or by the thousand. Full fare has been charged in every instance. Now some of the directors, led by Mr. Sage, propose to give twenty-one tickets for $1, which may be looked upon as quite a concession, as it would enable the average yearly rider and patron of the road to save the interest on the amount invested with the company. It is intimated that it has not been wholly a philanthropic motive that has prompted the elevated people to take this step. The cable cars have been cutting into the Manhattan company's receipts for some time and taking out slices not relished by the elevated stockholders. This premium plan may have the effect to increase business. It is thought the surface people are not in a position to afford making a like concession.

PARKHURST SUGGESTED FOR MAYOR.

Nomination About Which All the Anti-Tammany Forces Could Rally.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—A crusade was begun today in favor of the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst for Mayor. It is said that around him the anti-Tammany sentiment of New York has been crystallizing for two years, and that he has surely though slowly won his way to the hearts of the men and women of this community. The nomination, it is urged, ought to be forced upon him.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Many People from Chicago Among the Passengers for Europe.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—Among the passengers sailing today on the American line steamship Paris were the following: J. Harley Bradley and family, A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Denegre, Mrs. Wirt Dexter and maid, Mrs. R. W. Patterson Jr., Miss Patterson and maid, Mrs. R. W. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Neef, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Orr and family, all of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. George S. Lord and family and Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Peabody of Evanston, Prince Poniatowski and valet, Rowland Buckstone, Wilson Barrett, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, Richard Harding Davis, G. McKay, William Rockefeller, Percy A. Rockefeller, E. H. Sothern, E. S. Willard, Henry White. The Hamburg-American steamship Normannia, for Southampton and Hamburg tomorrow will take out: Miss Jeanne Bloch, Miss Minna Bleser, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Behrendt, Miss Minna Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wight Newmann, Mrs. A. Anderson, Dr. E. T. Edgerly, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Abbott and child, Mrs. Elenora Kern, Mrs. Lizzie Hoffmann, Mr. Robert Wahl, Mrs. Marie Wahl, Miss Mabel Wahl, Master Richard Wahl, Master Arnold Wahl, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Heyman and child, Mr. A. C. Muller, Mr. Richard Seidel, Mr. E. H. Tromann, Mr. Jacob Safar, Miss Ida Hoff, Miss Maggie Witt, Mr. John Ericson, Mrs. Barbara Erthle, Master John Erthle, Miss E. Klee, Miss Ida Mendius, Mr. Robert Kiesling, and Mrs. Anna Bendel, all of Chicago; Miss Ostergaard, Mrs. J. Valien and daughter, Mr. G. A. Lindquist, and John Valien, Omaha, Neb; Miss Anna Schirmer, Miss M. Schoen, Miss I. Schoen, Miss A. Schoen, Miss Blaisdell, Minneapolis; Mrs. John W. Edgerly, Ottumwa, Ia.; Mr. Adolph Bugusiawski, Dr. Jacob Mendel, Mr. Sebastian Brandt, Milwaukee; Mr. J. Mayer and companion, Van Buren, Ark.; Mr. E. Haverstein, Mr. Julius Wise, Bluffton, O.; Mr. F. Kotelman, Sioux City, S. D.

Marriage of Miss E. H. Windom.

The marriage of Miss Ellen H. Windom, daughter of the late Secretary Windom, to Mr. Bentley Wirt Warren, son of the late William Wirt Warren of Boston, was celebrated today at the home of the bride's mother, No. 338 Lexington avenue. The bride's only attendant was her sisters, Miss Florence B. Windom. The best man was Mr. Harry Garfield, son of the late President Garfield. The ushers were Mr. Lyman Warren, the bridegroom's brother; Mr. Gaillard Hunt of Washington, Mr. James D. Colt of Boston, and Mr. George Santayana of Cambridge. Mr. William D. Windom of Washington, the bride's brother, gave her away.

Brush-Lombard Wedding.

Miss Elsie Boyd Lombard, a member of the "Shore Acres" company last season, was married to Mr. John Brush of Indianapolis, President of the Cincinnati Baseball club, today in the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue.

Gotham Brevities.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer arrived in New York today. He was accompanied by Mr. Arthur Brisbane.

T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and Edith Cruger Sands were married today at Trinity Chapel. A wedding breakfast and reception were given later at the residence of Mrs. John T. Hall.

A Fish Story.

Sea bass weighing nearly 600 pounds are sometimes caught on the Pacific coast.

FORAKER AT THE TOP.

HIS CROWD WINS THE FIGHT IN THE OHIO CONVENTION.

Thomas B. Reed Will Be Supported by the State on His Silver Policy Without Regard to Gov. McKinley's Wishes—Ex-Secretary Foster on Foraker's Side—Nominations for State Offices—Kansas Republican State Convention—Illinois Men Named for Office—Political Notes.

Secretary of State ....S. M. TAYLOR
State School Commissioner..O. T. CARSON
For Board Pub. Works.CHARLES E. GROCE
Supreme Judge........JOHN A. SCHANCK

COLUMBUS, O., June 6.—[Special.]—Ex-Speaker Reed broke down the McKinley barbed wire fence around Ohio today and kicked over all the potted plants in the conservatory of the great protectionist. Never before have the Republicans of Ohio taken such a radical step on the silver question, and the Foraker contingent on the Committee on Resolutions forced the fighting and won, with plenty to spare. Among the leaders in the fight favorable to a more advanced stand on silver was ex-Secretary Foster and Auditor of State Poe, reinforced by a number of the adherents of the ex-Speaker, who in the present instance are all radical Foraker men. It was the old Sherman-Foraker fight with the switch of Foster over to the Foraker side. The adoption of the resolution created a sensation in the convention, although something in that line was looked for, and its hearty indorsement by the delegates means that Ohio will stand shoulder to shoulder with Tom Reed on silver in the next campaign without regard to what Gov. McKinley may desire.

The ticket was rushed through in rapid style, the only contest being for Supreme Judge. The Grand Opera-House was packed from top to bottom, and enthusiasm and enthusiastic yells were uncorked in floods. The delegates had but little use for speeches, and those who attempted to address them for any length of time found they had a hard time of it. R. M. Nevin and Judge West were the two exceptions, and they were listened to with the closest attention. Gov. McKinley was cheered when he entered and seated himself in a box, while the name of Foraker as the next Senator from Ohio called out the wildest applause of the day. Every time his name was mentioned that of McKinley was brought out in connection with the Presidency and the two appeared everywhere together.

Ex-Secretary Foster's Speech.

The announcement that ex-Secretary Foster had been selected as Permanent Chairman was wildly cheered, and ex-Speaker Keifer headed a committee to escort him to the chair. The distinguished Ohioan was then introduced, but it was several minutes before the roar of cheers subsided and he was permitted to speak. His references to the Republican leaders, Harrison, Reed, and McKinley, were received with enthusiasm, the latter receiving the largest portion of the applause. Mr. Foster reviewed the condition of the country in 1892, the prosperity then existing and referred to the "Peerless administration of Benjamin Harrison." He eulogized Blaine and then turned to the McKinley law. This raised revenue for the government, he said, and the country was happy. From the time of Cleveland's election the country began to be impaired and a feeling of unrest arose. The finances were in incompetent and inexperienced hands, and ruin and disgrace have been wrought in one year. He spoke of the prevailing distress and said the Democrats seemed unable to do anything to alleviate the suffering. He said they had come around in their views of the tariff and the administration of Cleveland had been weak and disgraceful in its foreign policy and mean and beggarly as to the pensions. It is the duty of the Republicans to rehabilitate the country, as they can meet any emergency, and the next President, be it McKinley, Reed, Harrison, or any one else, will be a Republican.

The Committee on Platform reported and it was adopted with great enthusiasm. It is as follows:

The Republicans of Ohio, in delegate State convention assembled, reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the Republican National convention of 1892.

The people of Ohio delight to honor their able, distinguished, and patriotic public servant, the Hon. William McKinley. They indorsed his administration of state affairs during his first term by reëlecting him by the largest majority ever given to any candidate for Governor in times of peace, and we, as accredited representatives of the 43,000 Republicans at that convention, do most heartily indorse his present clean, honorable, able, and efficient administration, and we assure him of our highest confidence and esteem.

We commend the Seventy-first General Assembly of the State.

We commend the course of our Republican Representatives in Congress and of our illustrious Senator, John Sherman.

We recognize the tariff of 1890, known as the McKinley act, as the ablest expression of the patriotic principle of protection yet enacted and condemn and denounce any attempt to repeal or amend it which does not have for its object better protection to American labor and American interests than is secured by it.

Denounce the Wilson Bill.

We denounce the unjust and inequitable tariff measure known as the Wilson bill and the Senate substitute therefor and amendments proposed thereto as unpatriotic, favorable to trusts, and sectional in their provisions and as subversive of the prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States.

The change from specific to ad valorem duties would promote undervaluations, fraudulent invoices, and increase importations with a loss of revenue to the government of many millions and result in a constantly increasing annual deficiency, which it is proposed to meet by the resort to such war measures as income tax and increased internal duties.

We denounce the attempt of Congress to destroy the principle of reciprocity.

We indorse the sentiment of the National Grange—i. e., "that all tariff laws shall protect the products of the farm as well as the products of the factory."

We demand such protection for sheep husbandry as will secure fair prices for wool.

We denounce the treatment of American farmers and workingmen by the Democratic committee of the Senate.

We denounce the present Democratic administration; its Hawaiian policy has been a national disgrace.

We denounce the administration of the present Pension Bureau as a deliberate betrayal of the welfare of Union soldiers and sailors.

We demand the enactment of such legislation as will prevent the immigration of the vicious and criminal classes; of laborers under contract; of paupers and Anarchists.

We favor bimetallism. Silver as well as gold is one of the great products of the United States. Its coinage and use as a circulating medium should be steadily maintained and constantly encouraged by the National Government; and we advocate such a policy as will, by discriminating legislation or otherwise, most speedily restore to silver its rightful place as a money metal.

We denounce the avowed purpose of the Democratic leaders to restore the era of "wildcat" and "red dog" money, by repealing the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank issues. All money of whatever kind should be under national and not State control.

We commend the Nicaraguan Canal.

Nominations followed: S. M. Taylor of Champaign for Secretary of State; O. T. Corson of Guernsey for State School Commissioner; Charles E. Grace of Pickaway for Board of Public Works; all renominations without opposition. Judge John A. Shanck of Montgomery was named for Supreme Judge on the third ballot, his opponents being Judge Price of Logan and Judge Dickman of Cuyahoga, the present incumbent.

MAJ. MORRILL FOR GOVERNOR.

Kansas Republicans Nominate Him on the First Ballot.

For Governor..............E. N. MORRILL
Associate Justice of Supreme
Court......................W. A. JOHNSON

TOPEKA, Kas., June 6.—Maj. E. N. Morrill of Hiawatha was nominated for Governor of Kansas tonight in the Republican convention on the first ballot, receiving 771 votes. W. A. Johnson was nominated for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation. The Committee on Platform will make a report in the morning. At 10:30 p. m. the convention adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, when the ticket will be completed.

There is a disposition apparent to permit no factional differences or local issues to creep into the party deliberations to menace success at the polls next November. All men with hobbies show a willingness to put aside their steeds and come together on a platform that will give Kansas a standing in the commercial world which it lost with the advent of the socialistic statesmen who now have possession of the State government and constitute a majority of the State's representatives in Congress. A large majority of the delegates in the convention are old men, no less than 481 of them being ex-Union soldiers, who have entered the campaign with a determination of rebuking the Democratic national administration for the treatment accorded them through the Pension Department.

"Protection and prosperity" and "death to Populism" will be the rallying cries in Kansas this year, and there is a feeling that is firmly impressed upon the minds of all Republicans that the State ticket to be completed tomorrow, as well as the majority of the Legislature and every member of Congress, will be elected.

The convention was called to order at noon by Chairman Simpson of the State Central committee. S. A. Peters of Newton, ex-Congressman from the Seventh District, was the only name put in nomination for Chairman, and he was elected by acclamation. Judge Peters made a rousing speech, describing the national prosperity by reason of Democratic ascendancy and the loss of reputation and credit suffered by Kansas, because of the domination of the State by the People's party. A resolution was unanimously adopted at the close of Judge Peters' speech extending congratulations to Gov.-Elect Lord of Oregon. The convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock to permit the Chairman to select the Committee on Resolutions, etc.

No business was transacted at the afternoon session, but addresses were delivered by prominent woman suffrage advocates, who are in the city in force for the purpose of urging the convention to place a suffrage plank in its platform. The principal address was by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa. The convention took another recess after the addresses, and during the recess the Committee on Resolutions met and listened to arguments by the Topeka Ministerial Union in favor of a prohibition plank in the platform.

REPUBLICANS NAME J. FRANK HANLY

Ninth District of Indiana Chooses Him Candidate for Congress.

KOKOMO, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The Republican convention in the Ninth District here today resulted in the nomination of Senator J. Frank Hanly of Williamsport on the ninety-third ballot. The other aspirants were Will R. Wood of Tippecanoe, Senator Boyd of Hamilton, and ex-Congressman J. B. Cheadle of Clinton County.

Nominating speeches were limited to five minutes each. Cheadle was named by S. O. Bayless of Frankfort, Boyd by Joel Stafford of Noblesville, Hanly by W. V. McAdams of Williamsport, and Wood by Col. De Hart of Lafayette. The first ballot stood:

Wood	79	Cheadle	56
Boyd	65	Hanly	37

Each held his forces well in hand until the ninetieth ballot was reached, after six hours' voting, when the break came. On the ninety-third ballot Wood threw his strength to Hanly, which ended the long struggle. The final vote stood:

Hanly	132	Cheadle	17
Hart	40	Waugh	15

Mr. Hanly, the successful aspirant, was born in a log cabin in Champaign County, Ill., in 1863, and is but 30 years of age. Since 11 years of age he supported a blind widowed mother and smaller children. Reared in poverty he is self-taught. He was admitted to the bar in 1889 and in 1890 he was elected State Senator for Warren and Fountain Counties. He is one of the brainiest and most eloquent campaigners in the State. He will probably be elected by 5,000 majority.

LEM W. ROYSE NAMED FOR CONGRESS.

Indiana Republicans Nominate Him in the Thirteenth District.

WARSAW, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—Lem W. Royse of this city was nominated for Congress in the Thirteenth Indiana District at the convention here today. James S. Dodge of Elkhart was the only opposing candidate.

Fully 10,000 people were present at Lakeside Park to witness the proceedings of the convention. The meeting was opened by the Chairman of the Congressional committee, W. B. Oglesby of Plymouth, and on motion Dr. J. B. Greene of St. Joseph was elected Permanent Chairman and D. C. Woolpert of Elkhart Secretary, with the editors of all the district Republican journals as assistants. Dr. Greene made a brief speech on taking the chair, and announced the convention ready for business, the first thing in order being the nomination of candidates. Mr. Davis of Elkhart placed in nomination James S. Dodge, and William D. Frazer of this city named Lem W. Royse. The convention proceeded at once to ballot for the candidates, and Mr. Royse was nominated by a vote standing 64 to 75 in his favor.

BOVEY AND MASON ARE AT THE TOP.

Ogle County Nominates the One and Instructs for the Other.

OREGON, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—In the Republican convention held today Victor H. Bovey of Pine Creek was nominated on the seventh ballot for Representative to the State Legislature. William E. Mason was here and captured the convention by a rousing speech. It instructed for him for Senator, R. R. Hitt for Congressman, and Gen. Smith D. Atkins for State Treasurer. This makes Northern Illinois practically solid for William E. Mason. This county has no use for Cullom. It was also decided to recommend to the convention at Rockford that three candidates for Representative be nominated. Delegates to the State and Senatorial and Congressional conventions were chosen.

AURORA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The Democratic caucus held in Aurora this evening instructed forty-eight delegates to vote for Luther M. Dearborn for minority Representative in the General Assembly. This is equivalent to nomination and election, as Elgin's delegation was already instructed for him.

CONSOLIDATE APPORTIONMENT CASES

Attorney-General Moloney Makes a Move in the Gerrymander Suits.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—As soon as Attorney-General Moloney heard the news of the election of Justice Carter to the Supreme Court in the Quincy district he hastened before the Supreme Court and moved that the three apportionment cases now pending before that tribunal be consolidated and set for immediate hearing. This motion was granted by the Supreme Court today and the great legal contest over these cases will therefore begin Friday morning. The Republican State Central committee will meet here tomorrow to complete the arrangements for the State convention and incidentally to watch the progress of the apportionment suits. There is no special significance in Attorney-General Moloney's action except that it shows the desire of the Democratic managers for an early hearing. The Supreme Court would naturally consider all the cases together and their consolidation, therefore, cuts no figure. Justice-elect Carter will not sit in judgment on the apportionment cases, as from the present outlook it will probably be a week or more before the returns of the recent election will be canvassed and his term of office will not begin until June 16.

LORD WILL HAVE 15,000 PLURALITY.

Oregon's New Republican Governor's Vote Is Still Increasing.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 6.—Partial returns have been received from all but seven small counties, and later returns increase Republican pluralities. Lord will have at least 15,000 plurality, and it may reach 17,000. Complete returns from all but four counties in the First Congressional District give Herrman (Rep.), 5,500 plurality; Ellis (Rep.), in the Second District, will have 3,500 plurality. The Republicans have sixty of the ninety members of the Legislature.

Political Notes.

The Arkansas Republican State convention will be held in Little Rock July 24.

Congressman Baker of the Sixth Kansas District was renominated yesterday by the Populists.

Kansas Populists are arranging for 20,000 farmers to attend the State convention at Topeka next Monday.

The Maine Third District Republican Congressional convention has renominated Seth L. Milliken for Congress.

The Republican State Central committee will meet today at Springfield to make arrangements for the State convention.

The meeting of Democratic editors at Warrensburg, Mo., called for the purpose of organizing a Democratic State Press Association, was addressed by Gov. Stone.

The Prohibition State Central committee met yesterday in Columbus, O., to listen to competitive orations by four students from Ohio Wesleyan University, Wooster, Lebanon, and Otterbein Colleges respectively.

FIX SLATES AT NIGHT

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS HOLD AN IMPORTANT SECRET CONFERENCE.

After a Studied Effort to Elude Newspaper Men They Get Together and Decide to Force the Nomination for Treasurer on Wacker, Whether or No—Other Men Agreed on for Places on the County Ticket—Republican Convention Date May Be Put Off.

An important conference of the Democratic managers was held last night in a room on the thirteenth floor of the Champlain Building at the corner of Madison and State streets. It was intended that the meeting should be a profound secret, and Mr. Lanehart, who had been invited to the conference, went away without participating in it on noting that it was being watched by the reporters. Others traveled around the block in which the building is situated several times before they entered in the hope they could give the watchers the slip. Those who attended or were invited were Mayor Hopkins, Chairman McGillen, Recorder Chase, Circuit Clerk Gaulter, Superior Clerk Griffin, State's Attorney Kern, Adams Goodrich, Pat White, Daniel Corkery, William H. Joyce, Thomas Cusack, Ald. Loeffler, W. T. Maypole, William Legner, Peter Kiolbassa, Ald. Brennan, Ald. Powers, John O'Malley, Leo Austrian, John W. Lanehart, Ald. Mulcahy, Charles T. Thornton, and Thomas Gahan.

The absence of some of the more notable leaders, such as Supt. McCarthy, Col. Donovan, Bob Burke, Michael McInerney, not to say Billy O'Brien, Henry Carmody, and Senator Mahoney, was commented on by some of their friends who heard of the conference. The business was the making of a slate. Mr. Wacker has refused to be a candidate for Treasurer, but it was resolved to nominate Wacker in any event unless he sends in a peremptory declination to the convention. If he does that Theodore Oehne will be the man. F. S. Peabody will go on the ticket as Sheriff with either. Scales will be nominated for County Judge, Roger C. Sullivan for County Clerk, John C. Schubert for Criminal Court Clerk, and Frank Lawler for Probate Clerk.

The committee discussed the nominations for County Commissioners at great length. Two Bohemians and a Pole are to be nominated for Commissioners. Ex-Ald. Loeffler will be one of the nominees and Peter Kiolbassa will be another. Peter Bessemer, who has been recommended by the Town of Lake Germans, will be another. Dan Root will be nominated and Van Ness Person. A few places were left for the convention to fill in.

The Twenty-fourth Ward Democratic club met last evening and decided to ignore the Crawford law at the primaries next Monday, and to hold but one primary with judges not selected from the regular list to officiate. Those judges are to be Austin Berry, Dan Cahill, and George Neeley, and the one polling place is to be at No. 264 North Clark street. The following list of delegates was agreed upon:

M. J. Corcoran, D. C. Cregier, Dave Lewinsohn, P. J. Biegler, W. M. Devine, Joseph S. Martin, John T. Noyes, Charles McEntee, Robert Rae, Lambert Tree, D. V. Gallery, Delos P. Phelps, Rudolph Brand, Henry Magnus, John Haines, William Burry, J. H. Hopkins, John S. Cooper, Charles Burger, Albion C. Cate, Edward O. Towne, Dudley Winston.

TO SHIFT THE CONVENTION DATE.

Republican Committee Expected to Put the Time After the 27th.

It is quite probable that the Republican County committee at its meeting Saturday will disregard the recommendation of the Executive committee as far as fixing the date of the convention is concerned. The date recommended—the 27th inst.—is the date of the Democratic State convention at Springfield. If both conventions are held the same day the reports of either would not be so full as if the conventions were held on different dates. In a spirit of accommodation to the newspapers it is probable the date of the county convention will be fixed for the 21st or 22d. The order of the call will probably be:

County Judge, Probate Judge, County Commissioners, Treasurer, Sheriff, County Clerk, Probate Clerk, Criminal Court Clerk, County Superintendent of Schools.

At a meeting of Mr. Raymond's friends held yesterday an Advisory committee of which John M. Smyth is Chairman was appointed and a resolution was adopted that the committee should keep free of all entangling alliances with other candidates. Ex-Ald. Eisfeldt, whose allegiance to the Raymond interests was doubted, was at the meeting and pledged himself to do all in his power for the nomination of Mr. Raymond for Treasurer. Other accessions to the Raymond forces were reported. Mr. Gross' friends are concentrating all their efforts in the Thirty-second Ward, where the contest will be as lively as it was last spring, when Ald. Mann won out. Mr. Mann declared yesterday for Kochersperger. Kochersperger's men say their candidate seeks only the nomination for Treasurer. The impression, however, is that both Raymond and Kochersperger will be nominated, the latter for Sheriff. The minor candidates are, of course, fighting against this idea. It would break the slate. The slate of some at least of the Kochersperger men was as follows:

Treasurer—D. H. Kochersperger.
Sheriff—James Pease or W. T. Ball.
County Clerk—Phillip Knopf.
Probate Clerk—Joseph Bidwill.
Criminal Court Clerk—Henry Spears.
County Judge—O. R. Carter or F. Q. Ball.
County Superintendent of Schools—O. T. Bright.

This, it is thought, would be a strong convention slate. It would break into the Raymond strength in the Twelfth Ward and in the North Division. If Raymond is nominated for Treasurer and Kochersperger is nominated for Sheriff this slate would be hopelessly smashed. Henry Esdohr would go on for County Clerk, J. R. B. Van Cleave or Probate Clerk, and C. G. Neely for County Judge. William Dunn would represent the Twelfth Ward on the slate as Clerk of the Criminal Court. The Raymond men are having daily conferences. So have the Kochersperger men, and both sets are praying for as early a convention as possible.

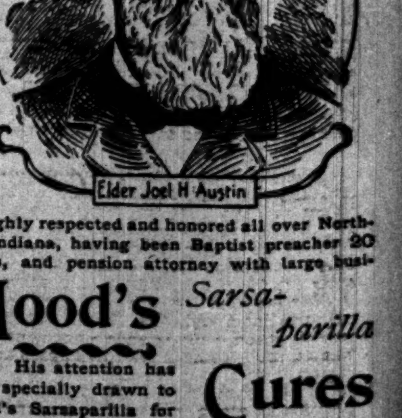
Dates for Congressional Conventions.

The Republican committee of the First District met yesterday in Ald. Mann's office and decided to hold their primaries on the same day as the county primaries and the convention at the Oakland club the day after the county convention. The representation will be the same as for the county convention. There is no opposition in the district to J. Frank Aldrich.

Political Notes.

The Ninth Ward Central Republican club will meet in Pulaski Hall, Ashland avenue and Seventeenth street, this evening.

Judge Scales continued the hearing of the Swift-Hopkins case yesterday until today, when the arguments on the demurrer will be continued. Mr. Swift was in court again yesterday ready to take any action that might expedite the hearing.



Is highly respected and honored all over Northern Indiana, having been Baptist preacher 20 years, and pension attorney with large business. His attention has been specially drawn to Hood's Sarsaparilla for the past year, and because of what it has done for him in curing CATARRH and after effects of THE GRIP, and for his family, and others, he cordially indorses this medicine. He also says:

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

HOOD'S PILLS act like a charm, no pain.

ES AT NIGHT

EADERS HOLD AN IM-
CRET CONFERENCE.

Effort to Elude Newspa-
Get Together and Decide
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Places on the County
blican Convention Date
t.

ference of the Democratic last night in a room on the he Champlain Building at on and State streets. It he meeting should be a d Mr. Lanehart, who had conference, went away g in it on noting that it by the reporters. Others block in which the build- al times before they en- ey could give the watchers ho attended or were in- Hopkins, Chairman Mc- Chase, Circuit Clerk Clerk Griffin, State's- ms Goodrich, Pat White, illiam H. Joyce, Thomas r, W. T. Maypole, Will- Kiolbassa, Ald. Brennan, O'Malley; Leo Austrian, Ald. Mulcahy, Charles T. mas Gahan.

me of the more notable pt. McCarthy, Col. Dono- chael McInerney, not to Henry Carmody, and Sena- ommented on by some of heard of the conference. e making of a slate. Mr. to be a candidate for as resolved to nominate t unless he sends in a ation to the conven- that Theodore Oehne F. S. Peabody will go riff with either. Scales or County Judge, Roger nty Clerk; John C. Schu- Court Clerk, and Frank Clerk.

cussed the nominations for ners at great length. Two Pole are to be nominated Ex-Ald. Loeffler will be and Peter Kiolbassa will Bessemer, who has been e Town of Lake Germans, an Root will be nomi- Ness Person. A few for the convention to

h Ward Democratic club nd decided to ignore the e primaries next Monday, primary with judges not regular list to officiate. to be Austin Berry, Dan Neeley, and the one poll- at No. 264 North Clark ng list of delegates was

C. Cregier, Dave Lewinsohn, Devine, Joseph S. Martin, ries McEntee, Robert Ras Gallery, Delos P. Phelps, ary Magnus, John Haines, . Hopkins, John S. Cooper, bion C. Cate, Edward O. ton.

CONVENTION DATE.

ittee Expected to Put the
fter the 27th.

ble that the Republican at its meeting Saturday recommendation of the ce as far as fixing the date is concerned. The date 27th inst.—is the date of te convention at Spring- ventions are held the same either would not be so full ns were held on different of accommodation to the robable the date of the will be fixed for the 21st of the call will probably

bate Judge, County Commis- heriff, County Clerk, Pro- l Court Clerk, County Super-

Mr. Raymond's friends held ory committee of which Chairman was appointed as adopted that the com- free of all entangling alli- ndidates. Ex-Ald. Eisfeldt, to the Raymond interests t the meeting and pledged his power for the nomina- nd for Treasurer. Other Raymond forces were re- friends are concentrating the Thirty-second Ward, will be as lively as it was Ald. Mann won out. Mr. terday for Kochersperger. en say their candidate seeks on for Treasurer. The im- is that both Raymond and l be nominated, the latter minor candidates are, of ainst this idea. It would The slate of some at least of men was as follows:
Kochersperger.
ase or W. T. Ball.
illip Knopf.
seph Bidwill.
lerk—Henry Spears.
R. Carter or F. Q. Ball.
tendent of Schools—O. T.

t, would be a strong con- would break into the Ray- ne Twelfth Ward and in on. If Raymond is nom- rer and Kochersperger is heriff this slate would be ed. Henry Esdohr would Clerk, J. R. B. Van Cleave k, and C. G. Neely for lliam Dunn would represent on the slate as Clerk of the The Raymond men are hav- ces. So have the Kocher- both sets are praying for as as possible.

ressional Conventions.

ommittee of the First Dis- in Ald. Mann's office and de- primaries on the same day as s and the convention at the ay after the county conven- ation will be the same as for on. There is no opposition J. Frank Aldrich.

itical Notes.

Central Republican club Hall, Ashland avenue and this evening.
tinued the hearing of the yesterday until today, when e demurrer will be continued. rt again yesterday ready to might expedite the hearing.

and honored all over North- been Baptist preacher 20 attorney with large busi-
s Sarsa-parilla Cures
has wn to for- d be- has done for him in curing r effects of THE GRIP, and thers, he cordially indorses also says:
t like a charm, no pain.

HONEST MONEY WINS.

YELLOW-DOG BANKING SCHEMES STIFLED IN THE HOUSE.

Defeat of the Proposition to Repeal the Tax on State Banks—Brawley's Plan in Favor of Recently-Issued Certificates Also Smothered—Another Plank of the Democratic Platform Smashed Into Smithereens—Belief That the Sugar Trust May Yet Be Defeated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—Wildcat banking institutions were given a black eye in the House today by a decisive majority, the proposition to repeal the 10 per cent tax on State banks being defeated by a vote of 170 against 102. After a long debate and struggle, in which the Southern men, led by Speaker Crisp, exerted themselves to the utmost, the battle was fought to a finish. Speaker Crisp and other Southern men feel that they have been badly treated in this matter by the administration and members of the House from other sections. Friends of the measure have never been sanguine until shortly before the matter came up for consideration by the House, when they received some encouragement from a canvass made by two or three members. It has been remarked by many, as one of the mysteries, how the repeal of the bank tax proposition ever became drafted into the Democratic platform. But it was explained subsequently that it was adopted as a means of dividing the silver forces, so as to separate Southern men who simply ask for silver as a means of supplying more money from the men who stood out for silver for silver's own sake.

* * *

While the silver question was up in Congress Secretary Carlisle unqualifiedly approved the repeal of the State bank tax and the President allowed it to be understood that he would favor the proposition. Since then, however, not only has the President declined to do anything to help along the cause of repeal, but has taken grounds against it as a matter of policy. Friends of the proposition believe that if he had done anything to help them they would have succeeded, for a word from him settled the fate of the bill. When he was asked by a Representative from Pennsylvania, who was doubtful how he should vote, his reply was that he did not think the country had been educated up to the repeal of this tax, and it would be just as well if the matter could be discussed, but not passed. Some time in the future, when the public taste had been sufficiently cultivated for it, the bill might be passed and the platform redeemed. After the decisive vote against repealing the State bank tax, the House took a whirl at the Brawley bill, which sought to relieve banks of a tax upon certificates which were used as measures of relief during the stringency last fall. No attempt was made at getting a vote by yeas and nays, but a chorus of "Noes" greeted the announcement of the bill by the Speaker, which he declared lost by a unanimous dissent on the part of the House.

* * *

"Oregon's voters subordinated everything to the tariff," remarked Representative Herrman, "and the results of the first election of the campaign now approaching has been a Republican landslide. There will be no further question about the return of Senator Dolph or a combination between Populists and Democrats favorable to Anarchist Pennoyer. Had the new Legislature been Republican by only a few majority there might have been some trouble ahead for Senator Dolph, but under the circumstances of a Republican membership in both branches aggregating 75 out of 90, there can be no question that Senator Dolph will have another six years' term. In making this selection only two questions will be asked, what are his qualities as a Republican; and second what is best for Oregon? There can be no doubt as to the answer in both cases, for Senator Dolph has proved himself a Republican of the first water, and his committee assignment and experience in the Senate render him the best man in the State for this position. Our election has been an object lesson in protection, and the result will prove of incalculable benefit to the cause of Republicanism in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Nevada. Four great industries on the Pacific slope, and particularly in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, have been marked for destruction by the proposed tariff measure—wool, lumber, fruit, and hops. Oregon and Washington produce one-half the hops used in the United States, the remainder being grown in New York. Never since war times has there been such a campaign as was conducted in Oregon during the last two months. Tariff was made the paramount issue and the result has been the elimination of the Populistic-Anarchistic element in politics so far as the State of Oregon is concerned. Returns from my district indicate that I have been re-elected to Congress by an increased majority over that of two years ago, when I had 5,000, and the same is true of my colleague, Mr. Ellis." Senator Dolph and the two Congressmen from Oregon were very much in demand on the floor of the House today, while the wires were kept hot with messages of congratulation between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. In the course of his speech on the tariff Senator Dolph did not forget to rub it in on the Democratic side by holding up to them the results of their destructive policy as regards the industries of the United States.

* * *

There is a very strong belief that the worst feature of the Democratic tariff bill, by which the new duty and the repeal of the bounty take effect Jan. 1, may yet be defeated. The Democrats in the Senate were very much troubled over the vigorous attack on this feature of the bill and are beginning to see that they will have a serious time explaining to their constituents how and why they made this gift to the sugar trust. As for the Representatives, many of them have already been renominated, and have heard from their districts to the effect that a vote for this feature of the bill would be sure death in November. The original plea was that if the duty were deferred until Jan. 1 the increase in price would be deferred until the same date. Thus election day would be tided over without the people being impressed with the enormity of the bill. But the Democrats are now realizing that the people are being educated up to the steal, and that their revenge at the polls would be even more severe than the resentment resulting from the increased price. It was very freely predicted today that when the bill was voted upon in the Senate some Democrats would give way, and if that did not kill the steal it would be given up gracefully in the conference. Both Democrats and Republicans agree that the fight on the date feature was altogether the strongest made against any part of the sugar schedule.

* * *

Representative Conn of Indiana, who is the new proprietor of the Washington *Times*, having purchased that paper this morning, is one of the most noted Congressmen at the Capitol besides being a multi-millionaire. He acquired this distinction by a simple but ingenious device for improvising methods for blowing a horn. Only a few years ago Mr. Conn had a repairing counter in a jewelry store at Elkhart, Ind. Repairing brass band instruments was his specialty, and one day while experimenting with a tube he hit upon a novelty which made his fame and fortune simultaneously. Upon adjusting a piece of rubber in the mouthpiece of the instrument named he discovered that it not only rendered it more agreeable to the mouth of the man doomed to blow this big instrument, but improved the tone as well. Application for a patent followed and in a few years this horn industry of Elkhart grew to be the largest in the United States. For four or five years past he has divided the net earnings of his business with his employés besides paying them salaries. Last year his distribution of the surplus earnings amounted to upward of $15,000.

* * *

"Some one has been imposing upon the credulity of my constituents," remarked Larry McGann, "by imputing to me a desire not to be a candidate again for Congress. Such an idea never entered my head, and the only foundation for it that I can imagine arose from a remark made to a friend while in Chicago recently. In the course of our conversation I said that while not seeking a renomination if my friends and constituents wanted me I would serve them again at Washington. But I would not engage in any scramble for the place. That has been my position all along, but I never hinted at withdrawing from the Congressional race this fall."

* * *

The marriage of Representative David H. Mercer of Nebraska to Miss Abbott, sister-in-law of Commissioner of Pensions Lochren, took place at half-past 5 o'clock this afternoon in St. John's Church. The Rev. Dr. McKim of Epiphany Church officiated. The groom met the bride at the chancel steps attended by his best man, Representative Cousins of Iowa. The bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her brother-in-law and wore a gown of white muslin trimmed with valenciennes lace. After a reception at the Arno, at which relatives and intimate friends were present, Representative Mercer and his bride left for their wedding trip to Virginia Beach. Upon their return to Washington they will have apartments at the Normandie until the adjournment of Congress, after which they will spend the summer at Beatrice, Neb.

* * *

Six months ago the nomination of a man named Matthews was sent to the Senate for the Postmastership at Armour, S. D. There has been a hitch in his nomination, however, and the cause was not ascertained until today. It appears that in 1884 the prospective Postmaster was editor and proprietor of a Republican paper published in South Dakota, and during that campaign he took particular pains to dilate upon the Maria Halpin-Cleveland episode. Subsequently he went into the Democratic fold and his recreancy was rewarded with a nomination to be Postmaster as stated. But some officious spoilsman hunted up Mr. Matthews' record of a decade ago and laid the facts before the President. As a result a quiet tip was conveyed to the Senate through Senator Vilas of the wishes of the President that this nomination be withheld, and so it has been pigeonholed indefinitely.

* * *

Another public building bill was put upon the House calendar today with a favorable report, the lucky city this time being Watertown, Wis. Authority was conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be erected a substantial and commodious building with fireproof vaults for the use and accommodation of the postoffice and for other government uses at Watertown. The site and building, when completed, shall not exceed $50,000, and the site purchased shall leave the building unexposed to danger by fire by an open space of at least forty feet, including streets and alleys.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters have been commissioned at the following points in the West: Illinois—Bristol, Joseph Kennedy; Gurnee, C. A. H. Welch; Modesto, J. C. Neal; Walpole, Adam Helm. Iowa—Seney, C. A. Rodolf. Ohio—Lykens, G. V. Harer; Plantsville, J. W. Potts; Rocky Hill, C. E. Jones. Wisconsin—Lake Five, P. W. McCartin; Mather, S. F. Donovan.

ENGLAND HAS AN EYE ON THE CANAL.

Some of Its Engineers Have Secretly Examined the Nicaragua Route.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The vast scheme of M. de Lesseps to float his Panama Canal scheme has now been recalled by the statement of Lieut. Menocal of the navy to the House Committee on Commerce, which is considering the Nicaragua Canal project. Lieut. Menocal gave to the committee the interesting details of the manner in which the Panama Canal project was made to appear feasible to the French people. President Hayes appointed Lieut. Menocal as the United States delegate to the French convention which considered the plans of joining the Atlantic and Pacific. The American delegate found that De Lesseps had a concession from Panama, while the French agent had failed to secure a concession from Nicaragua. Every energy, he said, was therefore bent toward showing that the Panama route was the better one. A committee of French engineers was appointed, but after considering the two routes they reported against Panama, but De Lesseps managed to push through the plan by which the Panama Canal route was preferred to that of Nicaragua. Lieut. Menocal stated that when this action was taken the Panama route had not even been surveyed, and its practicability had not been estimated or established. Another point brought out by Lieut. Menocal is that England has now joined France in attention toward the Isthmus Canal. A short time ago the engineers who have built the great Manchester Canal designated several of their number to go to Nicaragua and investigate the canal project. They spent several weeks there and then looked over the plans and estimates of the American engineers. The Englishmen made a report that the canal could be built inside the American estimate of $60,000,000 and that the plan was practicable.

BILL FOR PURITY IN LEGISLATION.

Senator Allen Presents a Bill to Suppress Congressional Speculation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—One outgrowth of the sugar investigation appeared in the Senate today. It took the form of a bill by Mr. Allen of Nebraska, its title being "A Bill to Preserve the Purity of National Legislation." Mr. Allen is the Populist member of the Sugar Investigating committee, and the reports of stock speculations by Senators suggested the measure to him. The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any Senator or Representative during his term to own or be concerned, directly or indirectly, in owning, buying, or selling, or in any manner dealing in speculative stocks, the value of which in any manner depends upon a vote of Congress; nor shall any member of Congress during his term be a member or interested pecuniarily in any board of trade, stock exchange, national bank, or other organization in which such stocks are bought and sold. Violation of this act is made punishable by forfeiture of office and expulsion from the branch of Congress to which such member belongs, and in addition thereto he shall be subject to indictment and conviction. The oath of office is to be enlarged in scope to cover the provisions of the bill.

Congressman Cadmus of New Jersey is the man to whom Walter Gaston told the story of the conversation he had overheard in the room of Mr. Terrell of the sugar trust at the Arlington Hotel on the night of March 6 last. Mr. Gaston was before the Senate Sugar Investigating committee again today and he gave Mr. Cadmus' name, which he had declined to do yesterday. The committee immediately decided to send for Mr. Cadmus, and excused Mr. Gaston after some further questions, put largely by the Republican members of the committee. In the course of this examination the fact was developed that Mr. Gaston is a Democrat in politics.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Commissioner Hill Reports on Adjusted Claims of Chicago Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—William W. Hill of the Postoffice Department, the Commissioner appointed by the Court of Claims to investigate the overtime claims of letter carriers, has returned from Chicago, where he spent several weeks examining the claims of carriers there. Over 180 claims, aggregating about $45,000 in amount, were adjusted and a number of claims of Racine, Wis., carriers were also investigated. Commissioner Hill will in a few days resume the examination of the Chicago claims, the remainder of which aggregate about $90,000.

Army Officers Retired.

Eight army officers were retired today on account of disability incurred in the service. They are Lieut.-Col. S. M. Horton, Deputy Surgeon-General; Capts. M. E. Taylor and William G. Spencer, Assistant Surgeons; Past Chaplain S. M. Merrill; Capt. William Conway, Twenty-second Infantry, and John Anderson, Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant H. C. Waite, Eighth Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant A. I. Moriarity, Ninth Infantry. As a result of these retirements but seven of this year's graduates of the Military Academy are unprovided with full appointments to regiments and there will probably be other vacancies before the end of the fiscal year.

Washington Brevities.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House the recommendation of the Public Printer for a deficiency appropriation of $10,000 to prevent the partial suspension of the public printing this month.

The cash balance in the Treasury at the close of business today was $116,654,500, of which $74,000,257 is gold reserve. Today's gold engagements for export, however, amount to $1,750,000, leaving the true amount of the reserve at $72,230,500.

The following Senators have been appointed a committee in compliance with the resolution of Senator Blackburn, agreed to in the Senate today, to receive petitions and hold hearings on the existing industrial distress: Vilas, Smith, Blackburn, Gallinger, and Patton.

Report on the Defunct Defiance Bank.

DEFIANCE, O., June 6.—[Special.]—The examination into the affairs of the Defiance Savings Bank, which closed its doors June 5, 1893, shows that on the last day of the bank's existence $17,089 was taken from the vaults. Andrew Sauer, the cashier, who is now under indictment for embezzling $37,000, had borrowed $48,000 on his own paper, and Frank L. Smith, the assistant cashier, $10,500 in like manner. The report further shows that the bank was organized with a capital stock of $50,000 and the books made to show that $25,000 of this was paid in, when, in fact, the bank started with only $2,000 paid up stock.

TRUE TO PRINCIPLE.

REPUBLICANS SOLIDLY AGAINST WILDCAT BANK SCHEMES.

Populist Members, with One Exception, Also Go on Record Against Shinplaster Financiering—Fithian of Illinois Supports the Southern Idea—Agricultural Tariff Schedule Debated in the Senate—Harris Defeated in His Plan to Prolong the Session—Tobacco Changes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The House today passed the bill extending the time of payment for purchase of lands of the Omaha Indians; and also adopted a resolution authorizing the payment of $1,000 from the contingent fund to defray the cost of the armor plate fraud investigation.

Mr. Turner of Georgia then addressed the House in favor of the bill to repeal the tax on State bank circulation. Brief speeches in opposition to the bill were made by Representatives Meikeljohn (Neb.), Bingham (Pa.), Robinson (Pa.), Cockran (Dem., N. Y.), Hicks (Pa.), and Quigg (N. Y.). Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) closed the debate in opposition to the bill.

At the close of Mr. Dingley's remarks, and after a brief explanation by Mr. Springer, the vote of Mr. Cox's amendment to repeal the tax was lost on a yea and nay vote, 102 to 172, as follows:

YEAS.

Abbott, Alexander, Arnold, Bailey, Bankhead, BELL (Colo.), Black (Ga.), Bland, Boatner, Bower (N. C.), Branch, Breckinridge (Ky.), Bunn, Cabaniss, Campbell, Catchings, Clark (Mo.), Cobb (Ala.), Cockrell, Cooper (Fla.), Cooper (Ind.), Cooper (Tex.), Cox, Crain, Crawford, Culberson, Cummings, Davey, De Armond, Denson, Dinsmore, Edmunds, Ellis (Ky.), English (Cal.), Enloe,

Epes, Fithian, Fyan, Geary, Gorman, Grady, Hall (Mo.), Harter, Heard, Henderson (N.C), Hutcheson, Islar, Jones, Kyle, Latimer, Lawson, Lester, Livingston, Maddox, Maguire, Mallory, Marshall, McCulloch, McDearmon, McLaurin, McMillin, McRae, Meredith, Money, Montgomery, Morgan, Moses, Neill, Oates, Ogden,

O'Neill (Mo.), Paschal, Paynter, Patterson, Pendleton (Tex.), Price, Richardson (Tenn.), Robbins, Russell (Ga.), Sayers, Shell, Snodgrass, Stallings, Stockdale, Stone (Ky.), Strait, Swanson, Talbert, Tate, Terry, Tracey, Tucker, Turner (Ga.), Turner (Va.), Turpin, Washington, Wheeler (Ala.), Williams (Miss.), Wilson (W. Va.), Wise, Woodard, Speaker Crisp—Total, 102.

NAYS.

Adams (Pa.), *Aldrich*, *Apsley*, *Babcock*, BAKER (Kas.), *Baker* (N. H.), Baldwin, *Bartholdt*, Bartlett, Barwig, *Belden*, BELL (Colo.), *Bingham*, *Blair*, *Bowers* (Cal.), Bretz, Brickner, *Broderick*, Brookshire, *Brosius*, Brown, Bryan, Bynum, Cannon (Cal.), *Cannon* (Ill.), Capehart, Causey, *Chickering*, Clancy, Cobb (Mo.), Cochran, Coffeen, Conn, Coombs, *Cooper* (Wis.), Cornish, *Cousins*, Covert, *Curtis* (Kas.), *Dalzell*, *Daniels*, DAVIS, *Dingley*, *Dolliver*, *Draper*, Dunn, Dunphy, Durborrow, *Ellis* (Ore.), Erdman, Everett, Fielder, Forman, *Fuston*, Geissenhainer, *Gillet* (N. Y.), *Gillet* (Mass.), Goldzier,

Griffin, *Hager*, *Grout*, *Grout*, *Grow*, *Hainer* (Neb.), Haines, Hall (Minn.), Hammond, Hare, *Harmer*, Harris, *Hartman*, *Haugen*, Hayes, Hendrix, *Hepburn*, *Hermann*, *Hicks*, *Hitt*, Holman, *Hooker* (N. Y.), *Hopkins* (Pa.), *Houk*, Hudson, *Hulick*, *Hull*, Hunter, Ikert, *Johnson* (N. D.), *Johnson* (Ind.), KEM, *Kiefer*, *Lacey*, Lane, *Lapham*, Layton, *Linton*, *Loudenslager*, *Lucas*, Lynch, Magner, Mahon, *Marsh*, Martin (Ind.), *Martin* (N. Y.), *McCall*, *McCleary* (Minn), McDannold, McEttrick, McGann, McKaig, McKaig, MCKEIGHAN, McNagny, *Meiklejohn*, *Mercer*, *Murray*,

Northway, O'Neill (Mass.), *Payne*, Pearson, PENCE, Pendleton (WV), *Perkins*, *Phillips*, *Pickler*, Pigott, *Post*, *Powers*, *Quigg*, *Ray*, Rayner, *Reed*, Reilly, *Reyburn*, Richards, Richardson (Mich), Ritchie, *Robinson* (Pa.), Rusk, Ryan, *Settle*, *Shaw*, Sibley, Sickles, Sipe, *Smith*, Sorg, Sperry, Springer, Stevens, *Stone* (W. A.), *Stone* (C. W.), *Sweet*, Talbott, Tarsney, *Tawney*, Taylor (Ind.), *Taylor* (Tenn.), *Thomas*, *Updegraff*, *Van Voorhis* (O.), *Walker*, *Wanger*, Warner, *Waugh*, Weadock, *Wheeler* (Ill.), Williams (Ill.), *Wilson* (O.), *Wilson* (Wash.), Wolverton, *Woomer*, *Wright* (Mass.)—172.

[Analysis of the vote: For repeal—Democrats (roman), 101; Republicans (*italics*), 0; Populists (SMALL CAPS), 1. Total, 102. Against repeal—Democrats, 78; Republicans, 88; Populists, 6. Total, 172.]

A viva voce vote on the bill was then taken and the bill was defeated. At 2:45, amid loud applause, the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Indian appropriation bill, and a filibuster was started as a result of Mr. Holman's request that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with, Ray of New York objecting. A motion to adjourn was adopted—104 to 98 and at 3:23 the House adjourned.

MR. JONES SURPRISES THE SENATORS.

He Withdraws a Compromise Amendment to the Tobacco Schedule.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Before entering upon the discussion of the tariff today the Senate passed seven bills, one of them being a House bill and the others Senate bills. The House bill grants certain lands known as the Dearborn arsenal to the Village of Dearborn, Mich., for public purposes. Among the Senate bills passed were the following: Granting right of way through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations in Nebraska to the Eastern Nebraska and Gulf railroad company; granting right of way through the Leech Lake Indian reservation in Minnesota to the Northern Minnesota railroad company.

Mr. Blackburn reported favorably a resolution from the Committee on Rules for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators on the existing public distress, to whom should be referred the petitions of Morrison I. Swift and others bearing upon this subject. It was adopted without division.

The Senate then took up consideration of the tariff bill today. Mr. Jones asked leave to withdraw the compromise amendment of the tobacco schedule, which made the rate on leaf wrapper and unstemmed $1.50 and $2.25 respectively, and restore the House amendment, in which the rates are $1 and $1.25 respectively. The move was a surprise to Senators on both sides, as by agreement the compromise paragraph was adopted pro forma with the understanding that the subject shall be considered later.

The other Jones amendments to the tobacco schedule were adopted. They fixed the rates of filler tobacco, unstemmed, at 35 cents per pound; tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured not specially provided for, 40 cents per pound; snuff, 50 cents per pound; cigars, cigarets, and cheroots, $4 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem; paper cigars or cigarets to be subject to the rates imposed on cigars.

Agricultural Schedule Taken Up.

The next schedule was agricultural products and provisions. All live animals not specially provided for were made dutiable by the bill at 20 per cent.

Mr. Hale (Maine) proposed to restore the McKinley rates: horses and mules, $30 per head; cattle, $10 per head; hogs, $1.50; sheep, $1.50. Other animals 20 per cent ad valorem. Mr. Peffer proposed an amendment to exempt from the operation of the duty ponies chiefly imported from Mexico.

Mr. Dolph then proceeded to deliver the last installment of his prepared speech begun some two months ago. He spoke against the agricultural schedule of the bill. Oregon spoke for herself. She had set the seal of her condemnation on the free trade tariff. From advices he had received Oregon had elected a Republican Governor by from 10,000 to 15,000 plurality, two Republican Congressmen by about 10,000 plurality, and the entire opposition to the Republicans in the Legislature was less than 20 out of a total of 90.

The debate was continued in a desultory manner by Messrs. Gallinger, Allison, Mills, White, and Kyle. A long discussion was precipitated by Mr. Mills and consumed most of the remainder of the afternoon. It was participated in by Messrs. Hoar, Gray, Hawley, Platt, and Teller.

Mr. Pfeffer withdrew his amendment, and the vote was then taken on Mr. Hale's amendment to restore the McKinley duty of $30 per head on horses and mules. It was defeated by a strict party vote—23 to 30—Mr. Peffer voting in favor, and Messrs. Allen and Kyle against it.

McKinley Schedule Rejected.

Mr. Hale offered another amendment to substitute $20 for the 20 per cent rate in the bill, and this being defeated he offered the whole live stock schedule of the McKinley law. This latter amendment met with a similar fate.

Messrs. Platt, Washburn, Vest, Teller, Lodge, and Allen participated in a debate on barley, wheat, oatmeal, etc., lasting three-quarters of an hour after the usual time of adjournment. Mr. Peffer had stated that he desired to address the Senate, but did not care to do so tonight. This aroused Mr. Harris, who declared with visible impatience that Senators should suffer some personal inconvenience in order to make some progress with this bill. Already sixty-four days had been spent in debate upon it and only forty-three pages had been disposed of.

Mr. Aldrich said unless the Senate consented to adjourn by 7 o'clock he would insist upon a motion to go into executive session.

"I shall submit to nothing," said Mr. Harris with great emphasis, "under threats."

"Then I move to go into executive session," said Mr. Aldrich.

The motion was debatable and the roll was called. The Republicans, save Messrs. Pettigrew, Teller, Dubois, and Washburn, refrained from voting and the Democrats were unable to muster a quorum, the vote resulting 4 to 36. A call of the Senate followed and showed the presence of forty-five Senators, more than a quorum, and the vote again recurred on Mr. Aldrich's motion. Again the quorum disappeared and thereupon Mr. Harris yielded to the inevitable and at 7 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

BILLS FOR NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Favorable Reports on Fourteen Postoffices and Revenue Structures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The remarkable record of the Fifty-second Congress, wherein no bill appropriating money for the erection of a public building was able to run the gantlet of legislative economists, is not likely to be repeated this session. The committee has reported to the House in favor of the erection of fourteen postoffices and revenue buildings, ranging in cost from $30,000 to $100,000. There have been introduced this session and referred to the committee bills for about 150 public buildings or for improvements to standing structures. Of the larger projects which the committee has passed upon the most important is its vote to erect a ten-story Postoffice for Chicago. Among the bills for new buildings reported favorably are: For Elgin, Ill., $75,000; Watertown, Wis., $50,000; and Davenport, Ia., $30,000.

About the Income Tax.

CHICAGO, June 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I believe there is a passage of scripture attributed to Christ which says: "To whom much is given, of him much will be required." I observe that THE TRIBUNE is radically opposed to the proposed income tax. Yet from my standpoint, not having an income large enough to come within the range of the income tax law, I fail to see the force of your arguments against the income tax. I am satisfied that every person whose income is less than $5,000 a year would gladly exchange incomes with those whose income is over that amount and would pay the income tax without a single murmur of complaint. Why shouldn't they? Much has been given them, much more should be required of them than should be required of those whose income is much less, and vastly less in the great majority of cases. Is it not more just and equitable to raise part of the government revenue by taxing the person whose income warrants it, than by taxing sugar and other necessities, which the common people must use to support life decently? Of course, the rich and those politicians like Senator Hill and others like him, who are dependent upon that class for the positions they hold, oppose the income tax. Among some of the weak objections urged by this class is that it will lead to perjury and fraud and that it will oblige a person to expose to the officer his private affairs. Now, it seems to me that these are very flimsy and nonsensical objections unworthy of a place in the editorial columns of a paper like THE TRIBUNE. It is true that during the war and while the income tax was in force, reputable citizens lied and perjured themselves to evade the payment of income tax, but because dishonest men tried to cheat the government of its revenue did the government repeal the tax? Is it not true that reputable and rich citizens of this glorious republic are lying and perjuring themselves continually in order to evade the payment of the city, town, county, and State taxes? But does the State repeal the law of taxation? It is a pity, "pity 'tis true," that the rich people of this country have so little regard for truth and veracity when money is at stake that even our lawmakers hesitate to enact laws that are likely to expose the hypocrisy and duplicity of these pretended patriots. I am an old-time Republican, and although this may be a Democratic measure, I favor an income tax. I believe it is just. If you wish to prevent the growth of socialism, anarchy, and strikes, you had better advocate the enactment of just and equitable laws which will benefit all the people, and not a class, as too many of our laws now do. On this income tax question why not invite an expression of opinion from the people whose income is less than $5,000 a year? S. ROBERTS.

REMARKS.

The statement that the person having little would be glad to exchange with one who has much, and pay a tax on the difference, is as much as to say he would accept 90 per cent of an estate as a gift if he could not get the whole of it. In what way does that establish the right to collect a tax which cannot be justified on any other grounds? The question is not whether the rich shall be taxed more than the poorer members of the community, but if they shall be taxed more than their proportionate share. The theory of just government is, that each man shall contribute to its support in proportion to his governmental protection; that he shall pay so much per cent on each hundred dollars he possesses, the amount per cent to be determined by the necessities of the government. The man who has an income of $500 is just as much entitled to pay tax on it as is one whose income amounts to $5,000 or $50,000, because both enjoy protection under the law for what he has. The government protects the poor man in his right to own and hold property equally with the rich, as an individual, and should tax both at the same rate per cent. Otherwise one is robbed for the supposed benefit of the other. There is no right or reason in the proposition that the income of $3,999 shall go untaxed while all above a slightly higher limit must pay so much per cent to the government. To be just the income of $3,000 ought to be called on to pay three-quarters as much as is exacted from the income of $4,000, and one-tenth as much as is paid on the income of $30,000. That would be in strict accordance with the rule of equality in raising revenue upon incomes.

It is urged that already the poor man pays city, State, and county taxes on his property. But so does the rich men pay, or if any of them do not it is the fault of the Assessor, not of the law. Some folks have claimed that the poor man pays more than his share of the Federal taxes, but that is not susceptible of proof, or if it be true in particular cases it is unnecessary. The poor man does not as a rule smoke 25 or 50 cent cigars, or drink champagne at $3 a bottle, or wear fine suits made from imported cloth costing $80 to $100 per suit. And he pays very little internal revenue tax if he abstains from the use of intoxicating drinks and tobacco, neither of which is necessary to his health or morals or to that of his family.

Federal taxes are levied for the Federal protection of the property of the citizen. Therefore each dollar should be taxed in the same proportion. It is not fair to tax one man's dollars once and the dollars of another man not at all, nor to tax one twice while another is taxed only once, as is proposed by those who insist on taxing a mortgage as well as the property covered by it. It is only the men who pay nothing, or hope to pay nothing, that advocate the taxing of their neighbors unfairly or the larger class of incomes only. The policy they profess to admire and want to see instituted would be in the highest degree unfair, undemocratic, socialistic in its tendencies and aims, a perpetration of robbery under the forms of law.

And then the income tax is not necessary. The highest amount estimated to be raised by it in the first year of its collection is less than the sum which the boodler element in the Senate deliberately proposes to throw into the pockets of the sugar trust by enacting that the import duty on sugar shall not go into effect till after the close of this calendar year. THE TRIBUNE *does* wish to discourage the growth of socialism, anarchy, strikes, and lockouts, and, therefore, it advocates the enactment of just and equitable laws of taxation which will be fair to all the people. For that reason it opposes the income tax, believing it would be unjust and tend to the spread of the evils which the correspondent professes to be anxious to repress or avoid.

It has not escaped observation that the people who are clamoring loudest for the levying of a Federal income tax are those who expect to be exempt from paying anything under it. They seek to "whack it" to their neighbors but not to share any of its burdens or exactions themselves. It is very easy for men who disregard the golden rule to advocate the imposition of taxes upon others if they themselves are not included. But this is not in accordance with the divine rule of doing unto others what you would have them do unto you.'

WILL RAGE BUT YIELD

THE HOUSE IS LIKELY TO SANCTION THE SUGAR STEAL.

It Will Storm Considerably Over the Outrage, but Finally, It Is Believed, the Cash Arguments of the Sugar Trust Will Prevail—Question of the Selection of Conferrees Now Demanding Attention—Chances of a Prolonged House Debate—Attitude of Chicago Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—It is a very easy thing to predict the kind of reception that will be accorded the sugar schedule adopted by the Senate yesterday when it reaches the House of Representatives. What the House will finally do with this schedule is altogether another question involved in many uncertainties. The reception will be cold and stormy. The Democrats will be almost unanimous in favor of turning down the sugar tax, but it is quite likely that the desire to get the bill through in some shape will be even stronger than this opposition, and that the sugar trust will retain the protection it has secured in the Senate. Nearly all the Democratic members of the Ways and Means committee were interviewed this afternoon, and while it was easily seen that the 40 per cent ad valorem tax on sugar was a very unpalatable dose to them they did not feel so sure of their ground as to declare that it would be beaten. The fact is, members of the Ways and Means committee do not care at this time to talk for publication about that much revised Wilson bill. The committee has not met for a month and the question of the selection of conferrees in itself is sufficient to cause them to desire not to go on record about what they propose to do when the bill gets before them. Indeed the selection of conferrees in the House and Senate is perhaps the most important thing to be considered after the bill leaves the Senate. Usually three conferrees from each House are selected, but it is understood that in the case of the tariff bill there will be five members of each body, three Democrats and two Republicans.

Conferrees' Decision Likely to Stand.

While the work of the conferrees will in no wise be binding on either House yet it is quite likely that the bill as agreed upon by them will become a law. If the measure is torn to pieces and revised in any important way by the House the greatest delay to its final passage may be expected, and it is this danger of indefinite delay that, more than anything else, will be the argument for letting the bill go through as it comes from the conferrees. So greatly does this feeling permeate the House at this time that Democrats are looking forward in making such changes as they want in conference. It is quite well known that so far as Speaker Crisp's personal bias is concerned he would like to have the tax on sugar struck off. If he sees fit to exercise his power to this end he can go a considerable way in doing so. He is to choose three from the eleven Democrats on the Ways and Means committee and two of the six Republicans to act as conferrees. Of course Chairman Wilson will be one of these, and Mr. Wilson's judgment will be quite influential in the selection of the other members. Mr. Wilson knows very well the members that could be selected to stand out for free sugar. If that committee is made up with a view to making a strong fight against the Senate amendment there is considerable reason to expect that they might be successful. If the Republicans should vote in conference as they have always talked as a party and the Democratic members from the House should act, then there is no question about their ability to return the bill to the House without the tax on sugar.

Trust May Control Senate Conferrees.

The conferrees on the part of the Senate will be selected in much the same manner as in the House, except that it is customary in the Senate for the Vice-President to select the conferrees whose names are suggested to him by the Chairman of the Finance committee. Here again will be an important move in regard to the sugar schedule, and it is impossible to come to any satisfactory conclusion on the question of its disposition until these conferrees are named. Just what course will be pursued in the House in getting the bill into conference is uncertain. It is possible that the House will refer the bill directly to conference, but Mr. McMillin of Tennessee said today that he thought it would first be sent to the Committee on Ways and Means, that that committee would recommend concurrence in certain amendments of the Senate and the non-concurrence in others, and that the bill would be discussed in the Committee of the Whole before it leaves the House. If this course is pursued it will give the Democratic Representatives a better chance than would otherwise be had to strike out the tax on sugar. Those who are most outspoken in denouncing the action of the Senate in giving the sugar trust what it wanted refer with great confidence to the action of the House in voting down the specific tax of one-fourth of one cent per pound as recommended by the Ways and Means committee. This was accomplished Jan. 23 by the amendment offered by Representative Warner of New York and the vote was 161 to 38. So strong was the feeling against giving that one-fourth of one cent per pound to the sugar refiners that when Messrs. Price, Robertson, and Blanchard asked for tellers only nineteen members stood up to demand them and they were accordingly refused.

Warner Against the Tax.

Mr. Warner believed that the same opposition to a tax on sugar will be exhibited in the House again. Speaking of this today he said: "I have no doubt that the Democrats of the House will refuse to tar themselves with the stick that has been prepared by the Senate. In my opinion the House will have nothing to do with the sugar schedule of the Senate, though I have no prediction to make of just what it will do."

Mr. Hall of Missouri said: "I am against the tariff on sugar, but I will not say that I would not vote for it if, after a party caucus, it is decided to let it remain in the bill."

But whatever is done with the sugar schedule there is no doubt that the concession to the sugar trust will be denounced in no uncertain terms in the House. To strike it off would make necessary a readjustment of the entire bill if the House concludes that the estimates of the revenue to be derived from it as made by the Finance committee are correct. The tax on sugar would yield from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 per annum, and there are some Democrats, notably Mr. Cockran of New York, who believe that the higher duties generally imposed by the Senate will lower rather than increase revenues, for the reason that they would tend to restrict importations. In view of these complications it is not at all unlikely that the sugar trust will get its tax.

HOUSE TO FOLLOW THE SENATE LEAD

Consensus of Opinion Is That the Sugar Steal Will Be Approved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—It is believed the House will approve the Senate's action on sugar. There will be a strong resistance, but after a fine show has been made a vote will be taken, and when it is counted the Senate's action will be found to have been indorsed by a comfortable majority. There is plenty of indignation in both Houses over the matter. One Democratic Senator, in private conversation this morning, pronounced the Senate's action the most outrageous in its history. "I don't object to taxing sugar so much," he said, "but I do seriously object to giving the sugar trust $34,000,000. The schedule should go into effect with the rest of the bill." Telegrams of indignation from many parts of the country are being received by Congressmen, and demands are made that the date when the sugar duty shall go into operation shall be changed. The Chicago members opposed the January date and will join the opposition to it. Mr. Goldzier believes that this opposition will grow to such proportions as will prevent this robbery. He may be right, but he and others must remember that the power of the sugar trust is tremendous. It has the Senate in its grasp and its agents declare that the House must follow the Senate's action or there will be no tariff bill passed this session.

Reports from Wall street on sugar speculation were eagerly scanned here today, and comments were freely made that several national legislators were making money on the spurt in the market, which was causing so much excitement among the regular speculators in New-York. The declaration of the regular dividends on the common and preferred shares had practically no effect on the speculation there, which seems to be controlled at present almost entirely by the tariff possibilities and the operators who base their market calculations on the fate of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill. A great deal of long sugar stock was brought out today on which a good profit was made, and there is a growing belief that insiders are supplying much of the stock put on the market, as the clique brokers have been among the heaviest sellers.

CHINESE EVADE THE GEARY LAW.

Enter the United States as Midwinter Fair Laborers and Forget to Leave.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 6.—The craft and cunning of the Chinese in this city have once more circumvented the Federal authorities and the exclusion laws, and as a result the Celestial population in the country has been swelled by the addition of another shipload of laborers, who have had six months in which to scatter and conceal themselves. When the resolution introduced by Senator White, extending the same privilege to exhibiters at the Midwinter Fair as had been previously granted for the Columbian Exposition was adopted, parties in this city were quick to see the opportunity to bring in another batch of Chinese under cover of bringing them to the fair, as had been done at Chicago, and as a result 257 laborers were landed, despite the opposition of Collector Wise. Special Agent Phœnix, acting under instructions from the Treasury Department, visited the Chinese village last week and discovered that out of the 257 Chinese originally landed all but twenty-seven had levanted, and there is little doubt that each of the 220 laborers who have thus slipped into the country is now safely registered, with years of residence in the United States, backed up by a score of witnesses. The innocent-looking resolution put something like $50,000 into the pockets of the Chinese company that manipulated the scheme and organized a company for the purpose of placing a Chinese exhibit at the fair.

Corruption Fund at Washington.

At a mass-meeting of the citizens of San Francisco, held Friday, May 25, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is a bill now pending in Congress to fund the Central Pacific railroad debt, making it payable 100 years from now, at an annual interest of 2 per cent; and

WHEREAS, This would practically amount to a gift of $76,000,000 to the Central Pacific railroad company, robbing the people of the United States out of this large sum of money; and

WHEREAS, C. P. Huntington is now in Washington to secure the passage of this bill by fair or by foul means, by bribery or corruption; and

WHEREAS, Under the laws of California individual stockholders at the time the debt was incurred are personally liable; and

WHEREAS, The law of limitation does not run against the United States; the fortune of C. P. Huntington and those of the Hopkins, the Crockers, and the Stanford estates can be made liable for the indebtedness; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the people of San Francisco, in mass-meeting assembled, that we denounce the bill now pending in Congress to practically release the railroad companies from their indebtedness as a huge job, backed up by a corruption fund.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to telegraph these resolutions to Washington and that Congress be requested to appoint an investigating committee to ascertain the facts concerning the charges of bribery and to mete out punishment to the guilty.

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GOES UP WITH A RUSH

WHEAT BULGES NEARLY 4 CENTS AND OATS A GOOD SECOND.

A Bull Market Such as Not Seen in Weeks—Shorts Buy Vigorously—The Best Sellers Are Those with a Profit in Sight—Deteriorating Crop Conditions a Prominent Factor—Cables Exhibited a Decided Change of Front for the Better—Corn and Provisions Sympathize.

Considering the long-drawn depression the advance in yesterday's wheat market was little less than sensational. The price went up in great strides until it reached a point nearly 4c above the official quotation of the night before and closed with the substantial advance of 3¼@3⅜c. The market was at times excited, with an enormous speculative business accomplished, yet there was nothing of the panicky order in the pit. It was simply a rousing, old-fashioned bull wheat market, one factor after another presenting itself calculated to make the buying much better than the selling. Perhaps most potent of all was what appeared to be a decided change in the position abroad, according to the testimony of public and private cables. The foreign markets opened higher, and later cables recorded still further advances, and in spite of the upward tendency here export houses spoke much more encouragingly of the possibility of shipping wheat. Bids were advanced close to the market, the seaboard was inclined to lead in the strength, some business was done at New York, and locally there was an increased number of inquiries on milling as well as export account, a fair quantity of spring being sold at a good advance over a July price. Not less important was the situation in the winter wheat fields, and this gave the first impulse of strength coupled with an initial advance of 1c. The signal service map failed to show damaging frosts, but private advices from Illinois said there had been a visitation and indicated further deterioration. Next came the Kansas monthly bulletin, which was simply sensational. It was so bold as to show reductions in the condition of wheat of 35 to 45 per cent during May, or a greater drop then ever before reported for a single month. Possibly it was exaggerated, yet it had an effect of no uncertain purport in the wheat pit and accelerated the buying for account of shorts. Coupled with all the influences of the day was the uncertainty regarding the outcome of the elevator controversy. Just how much this had to do with the advance it is impossible to say. The warehousemen maintained a firm front and the possibility again presented itself to the trade of manipulation of the market. Shorts wanted to protect themselves against any complications and did not haggle over eighths. The selling was largely long wheat, in which there was a profit, but this did not whittle much off the big advance. The trade watched Pardridge's operations closely, and as far as able to discern his house covered wheat for Charles Smith, but not much for the big plunger, who did not seem worried over the advance. Milmine-Bodman, Boyden, and Logan were all big buyers, partly for Southwestern account. McPherran was a large buyer, some believing this to be for Armour. Lester was at one time a seller. July opened a fraction over the curb price at 56⅛c, advanced to 59¾c, and closed at 59⅛c asked, with September 2c premium. The greatest advance took place during the last hour. Paris was 10@25 centimes higher, Berlin irregular, and London reported sales of Argentine wheat at a good advance. The exports were liberal at 459,000 bu wheat and flour, and New York reported 23 boatloads taken. Receipts in the Northwest were 246 cars, against 320 last year. The local in and out movement was small. No. 3 red sold free on board at 52½@53c, with No. 2 do at 57c.

Oats at times led wheat in point of intense interest, advancing sharply 2⅜c for July delivery and 1⅝c for September, cash lots forging ahead and selling away above cash corn. The latest prices were the best, with the feeling one of great uncertainty, although there was some disposition on the part of the fortunate longs to realize profits at the remarkable advance of the last two days. Influences at work were much as those of the day before. There were the old fear of manipulation, the reports from the West and Southwest of deteriorating crop conditions, and the strength in the seaboard markets which was so pronounced that oats were reported on a shipping basis even at the fancy altitude reached. Counselman bulled the June early in the day, but in the main timid shorts were the agents responsible for the advance. July sold up to 36⅛c, closing there, with September at 29⅝c. June was officially reported as high as 39¾c, and there were rumors of transactions as high as 40c. Exports were 17,000 bu, and the local demand for carlots good at 1@1½c advance. The estimated receipts for today are light. No. 2 white sold in store at 41@42½c, and No. 3 white on track at 40@40¾c.

Corn was more quiet than either wheat or oats, yet responded moderately to the bull enthusiasm elsewhere. The rumors of frost here and there in the corn belt possibly had some effect, but not much. Kansas says the acreage has been largely increased and the crop in promising condition, and there is really little at the moment on which to bull corn so far as the next crop is concerned. The movement was favorable, however, with receipts at all primary points 380,500 bu, against shipments of 290,000 bu, and exports placed at 157,000 bu. The inspection was about as anticipated at 274 cars and the estimate for today only moderate at 260 cars. Cables were ½d higher and the seaboard strong. There was some realizing on the hard spots, but July finally rested ⅜c higher for the day at 40c after selling at 40½c. September nearly 1c premium. The demand for cash corn was fairly good at the higher prices, with shippers looking for the cheaper grades. Sales in store and to go there were at 39@39¼c for No. 2, 39⅝@40¼c for do yellow, and 38⅝@39c for No. 3.

Rye was dull but nominally firm, with holders indifferent about selling at the occasional bids. July was somewhere around 50c, and No. 2 sold by sample at 49½@49¾c. Barley was steady, with the small offerings by sample salable at fully recent prices. No. 3 sold free on board at 50@54c for poor to common.

Provisions were dull but steady, with an infinitesimal gain at the close. Speculative interest was small, but with the grain market so strong product could not do other than share the firmness indirectly. The cash demand was good, with a liberal movement in lard and meats. Liverpool was steady, with lard 6d higher and home markets unchanged. September pork held around $12.00 all day and lard and ribs gained 2½@5c. Cash sales included 3,000 tcs and 250,000 lbs lard at $6.65@6.72½, 350,000 lbs green hams at $8.12½@8.87½, according to weight and position.

Flaxseed was steady, with sparing sales at $1.33½ for No. 1 on track and $1.11 paid for a small lot of September. The movement was small and the interest limited. Timothy seed on cash account was nearly nominal, but more interest was displayed in the new crop futures. Owing to bad advices from the country, chiefly due to dry weather, bids on September were advanced materially, the market closing about 25c higher at $3.65 bid and $3.75 sellers. Old seed of the contract grade was salable at $4.00.

Trade Talk on 'Change.

A new effort is being made by the directorate to create a fund which will be available for the purpose of retiring memberships at a sum not greater than $1,000 each. A rule covering this has been on the books for several years, but beyond its publication nothing has ever been done. The new amendment has the same object in view, but does away with the provision in the present rule making it possible to assess members $10 each for the purpose. Advocates of the proposition believe such an arrangement would serve to absorb some of the floating certificates of membership which are not actively represented on 'Change, and, in consequence, increase the value of memberships. The proposed change in the rule has been posted, will be voted upon by the association in ten days, and is as follows: "The Board of Directors shall have power in their discretion to allow any member in good standing to withdraw from the association and surrender his privilege of membership; and the directors may in their discretion pay such retiring member a sum of money not to exceed $1,000, such sum to be taken from the general funds of the association not already appropriated."

June oats actually sold higher than June corn, the month touching 40c and closing at 39¾c, against only 39c for the corn. The hurrah in wheat overshadowed the feverishness in oats, but the market just named was decidedly strong, with shorts in the near deliveries as anxious as at any time yet. Some estimate a shortage in June of 1,000,000 bu, but this is probably exaggerated. The interesting thing at the advance was the disposition on the part of those with a profit in sight to realize, and there were greater offerings at the top than could be absorbed. Prime was here and said no new oats need be expected before August. The Kansas crop report was bullish and added to the strength. "Drought talk," said a prominent commission man, "always brings the greatest scare and usually a surprise ultimately at the liberal yield after all. The straw may be short and the heads well filled with larger thrashing returns than anticipated. On the other hand wet weather is as liable to be disappointing in another direction. The growing grain may present a fine appearance and yet yield poorly."

From advices received the *Daily Trade Bulletin* says the government report on Saturday will probably show a reduction of 10@15 points in the condition of winter wheat in Kansas and Nebraska, about 5 points reduction in Iowa and Missouri, possibly a slight improvement in California, Oregon, and Washington, and little change in other sections of the country. The area seeded to winter wheat in Kansas last fall was reported at 4,500,000 acres, and that to spring wheat 200,000 acres, making a total of 4,700,000 acres. It is claimed that 26 per cent of this area has been plowed up, which would reduce it to about 3,480,000 acres. If the condition is reported at 60 the average yield would be about 10.2 bu, which would make a total yield of a little over 35,000,000 bu. With a full yield on the original area the total crop would have been about 80,000,000 bu.

Cash wheat was in more favor in spite of the advance. Armour sold 75,000 bu No. 2 spring at a price 2c over July and was working on another lot of 100,000 bu. This goes to Milwaukee millers either by rail or boat. Other small lots were taken for milling account. The export business made known was small, but the tone was vastly improved. Rycroft, with Bartlett-Frazier, had bids from the other side within ½c of the market when the July showed a considerable advance over the night before. Other shipping houses reported a decided revival of interest on the part of foreign buyers, the latter showing a disposition to pay more for the wheat. Milmine-Bodman sold a lot now in New York which will go to Glasgow.

A local packer: "There is a good home trade in hog product, with the possible exception of lard, which is always quiet in the summer months. We could almost do without foreign buyers for the time being, so liberal is the distribution of meats on domestic account compared with the moderate stocks."

The curb was a shade easier in the afternoon, but not especially weak, July wheat being quoted at 59⅛c early and finally 58⅞c. Puts sold at 57⅝c and at 58c and calls at 60⅛c up to 61⅛c and later were 61⅛c. Puts on July corn sold at 39⅝@39¾c and calls at 40¼@40⅝c.

Country advices pointed to a further falling off in loadings of corn, the estimated receipts to be made known today being placed at 260 cars. Prime reports corn very late and backward and practically just up, with the outlook the best in Kansas.

A prominent flour manufacturer in St. Louis, who is usually short wheat in this market, sent three different open orders to buy wheat. This was taken as an indication that he had sold a lot of flour and was buying against it.

A Dreyfus Paris cable to Counselman said wheat crop affected by heavy rains in some parts and reports continue good.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 260 cars; oats, 116 cars; and 30,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
Jun.	$ 54⅝@	$ 55⅞@ 58⅞	$ 57⅞@ 57⅞
July	56 @ 56⅛	56⅛@ 59¾	59⅛@ .....
Sept	57⅞@	58⅛@ 61⅛	61⅛@ .....
CORN.			
Jun.	$ 38⅝@	$ 38⅝@ 39⅛	$ 39@ .....
July	39⅝@	39⅝@ 40½	40 @ .....
Sept	40⅛@	40⅛@ 41	40⅞@ .....
OATS.			
Jun.	$ 38⅝@	$ 39 @ 39¾	$ 39¾@ .....
July	33⅝@ 33¾	34 @ 36⅛	36⅛@ .....
Sept	28 @	28⅛@ 29⅝	29⅝@ .....
MESS PORK.			
Jun.	$11.85 @	$ .... @	$ ....@11.90
July	11.90 @	11.87½@11.95	....@11.95
Sept	12.02½@	12.00 @12.05	....@12.05
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Jun.	$ 6.67½@	$ .... @	$ 6.67½@ 6.70
July	6.72½@	6.70 @ 6.75	6.72½@ 6.75
Sept	6.77½@	6.77½@ 6.82½	6.80 @ 6.82½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July	$ 6.17½@	$ 6.15 @ 6.20	$ 6.17½@ 6.20
Sept	6.17½@	6.15 @ 6.20	6.17½@ 6.20

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	June.	July.	Sept.
No. 2 wheat	$ 64⅛@....	$ 66⅞@....	$ 70⅞@....
No. 2 corn	37⅜@....	39⅞@....	41⅜@....
No. 2 oats	28⅝@....	28⅜@....	....@....
Mess pork	....@....	20.20 @....	20.70 @....
Lard	....@....	10.07½@....	10.60 @....
Short ribs	....@....	9.30 @....	9.60 @....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by carloads:

	Contr't grades.	No. 3	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	17	13	1	31
Spring wheat	10	2	2	14
Corn	194	73	7	274
Oats	54	63	....	117
Rye	6	....	....	6
Barley	....	6	4	10
Totals	281	157	14	452

Inspected out: 2,605 bu wheat, 149,650 bu corn, and 26,361 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 40 cars wheat, 260 cars corn, 116 cars oats, and 30,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.	1893.
Flour, brls	16,865	12,046	10,685	6,880
Wheat, bu	26,000	55,369	104,634	27,485
Corn, bu	267,310	626,879	169,872	289,605
Oats, bu	254,594	578,125	291,288	378,440
Rye, bu	4,550	4,030	4,382	....
Barley, bu	3,000	27,432	3,621	6,997
T. seed, lbs	100	....	29,100	53,000
Lard, lbs	155,852	161,485	1,976,058	1,582,120
Cheese, lbs	140,530	158,559	174,600	146,280
Butter, lbs	532,246	594,553	531,337	497,885
Eggs, cases	14,964	13,518	11,114	6,797
Potatoes, bu	14,766	12,730	2,292	608
Hides, lbs	571,984	213,160	510,320	1,331,261
Wool, lbs	421,579	123,651	212,100	269,501

Lake freights were steady on the basis of 1⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were made for 55,000 bu corn.

PRODUCE ON THE STREET.

Supply of Strawberries Lighter and Prices Higher—Butter Unchanged.

Receipts of strawberries were lighter yesterday and prices somewhat higher. The few Illinois berries which were received were poor and not desirable. Michigan fruit was scarce and sold at $1.50@2.00 per case; Indianas, $2.00@2.50. Potatoes were firm, and sales for fancy Burbanks were made at $1.00 per bu. Eggs were firm and butter unchanged. Extra creameries brought 16½c. The sales of butter as reported by the Produce Exchange were as follows: Creameries—23, 11, 50, 25, and 46 tubs extras at 16½c; 40 tubs at 16¼c; 50, 46, 84, 25, 200, 20, 39, 36, 32, 17, 33, 55, 31, 17, 10, 11, 95, and 29 tubs firsts at 16c; 7 and 16 tubs at 15½c; 10, 35, 75, 132, 10, 16, and 14 tubs seconds at 15c; 11 and 5 tubs at 14c. Dairies—27, 15, and 70 tubs firsts at 13c; 43 tubs at 12c; 100 tubs seconds at 11c. Packing stock—150 and 100 tubs at 10c; 41 tubs at 9½c.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extras, separator, 16½c; firsts, 15½@16c; good to choice, 14@15c; ladles, 10@12c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooleys), 14c; firsts, 13c; seconds, 11c; packing stock, 9½@10c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 15c per lb; fancy creamery, 14c; best dairy grades, 11½@12½c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 75@77½c; lard tierces, 97½c@$1.00.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 8¼c per lb; twins, 8½c; Young Americas, 9@9¼c; slightly skimmed, 7@7½c; Swiss cheese, 10@10½c; brick cheese, 7@7½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 13½c per lb; Southern sun-dried apples, 6½@8c; peaches, 10@14c; blackberries, 7@8c; raspberries, 20½c. California dried fruits—Raisins, $1.10@1.50 per box; loose, 4@5c per lb; prunes, 6@8¼c, according to size; apricots, 15@16c.

EGGS—Fancy fresh-laid stock, 10c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Bananas, select, $1.50@1.75 per bunch; common to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, $2.25@3.75 per box; strawberries, $2.00@3.00 per 24-quart case; Michigan, $1.50@2.00 per 16-quart case; blackberries, $2.50 per 24-pint case; gooseberries, $1.30@1.50 per 16-quart case. California fruits—Oranges, navels, $3.50@4.50 per box; seedlings, $2.00@2.50; cherries, $1.00@1.65 per 10-lb box.

HAY—Was in good demand at firm prices, the offerings proving light. Sales were: On track—6 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.75@10.25; 18 cars upland prairie at $7.50@9.00. Receipts, 1,052 tons; shipments, 107 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3¼@3½c per lb; No. 2 do, 2¼@2½c; No. 1 calfskin, 6½c; No. 2 do, 4½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¾@5c per lb; No. 2 do, 4@4¾c.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 6@7½c per lb; broilers, 16@20c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 6c; ducks, 8c; geese, full feathered, $3.50@5.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 93c@$1.00 per bu; Hebrons, 90@96c per bu; Early Rose, 88@92c per bu. New—New Orleans, 4.00@4.50 per brl.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, Mobile, $2.25@2.50 per crate; onions, New Orleans, $2.50@3.00 per brl; beets, 35@40c per doz; cucumbers, home grown, 35@45c per doz; parsley, 15c per doz; watercress, 25c per doz; celery, New Orleans, 75@90c per bunch; radishes, 12@20c per doz; spinach, 40@50c per tub; lettuce, $1.00@1.50 per brl; green peas, $1.00@1.50 per bu; string beans, wax, $1.00@1.25 per bu; asparagus, $1.00@1.50 per box; tomatoes, $3.00@3.50 per bu.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain, Cotton, and Provision Movement, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, June 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat was excited and 3@3⅛c higher. Spot sales 24,000 bu, including one load for export. No. 2 red 1c under July in store and elevator; July closed ¾c under July free on board, store ¼c over canal free on board afloat; No. 1 hard spring 9¾c over free on board afloat; ungraded, 59 1-16c delivered; No. 3 red, July price, elevator. Option sales, 12,550,000 bu. Corn advanced ⅛@½c. Spot sales, 48,000 bu, including 24,000 bu for export. No. 2, 44¼@44⅝c in store and elevator and 44¼@44⅝c afloat, or ¼@⅜c under July; No. 2 f. o. b. afloat, ⅝c over July. Option sales, 920,000 bu. Oats advanced 1c to 2c. Spot sales, 70,000 bu. No. 3 white clipped, 47c; 30,000 bu No. 2 white, 47@47¼c; do July, 45½@45⅝c; No. 2 mixed, 47c; ungraded, 47@50c for white and 47@48c for mixed; No. 2 canal to arrive, 46⅝c. Option sales, 525,000 bu.

Official quotations:

Months.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Last night.
WHEAT.					
June	....	....	....	60⅞	57⅝
July	59¾	61¾	59⅝	61⅞	58⅞
Dec.	65⅛	67⅞	65⅛	67⅞	64⅞
CORN.					
June	....	....	....	44⅛	43¾
July	44⅝	45	44¼	45	44⅛
Sept	45⅜	46	45⅜	46	45⅝
OATS.					
June	44½	45	42½	45	42¾
July	42⅞	43¾	42⅞	43¾	41⅞
Sept	....	....	....	34	33
July, w	45¼	45¾	45¼	46⅜	44⅞

BUTTER—Best, 14½@18c.
CHEESE—Fancy, 9@9½c.
EGGS—12@14c.
SUGAR—Raw firmer and fairly active; 89 test, 2 7-16c; 96 test, 2 13-16c. Sales, 15,400 bags centrifugals, 96 test, at 2 13-16c, cost and freight. Refined fairly active and firm.
COTTON—Declined 2@3 points, but recovered this and advanced 7 points, closing 5@6 higher than yesterday, closing quiet but steady. Sales, 201,300 bales. Liverpool fell 1@1½ points, but recovered it and advanced 2@2½, closing very steady. Spot sales, 10,000. In Manchester yarns were in moderate demand; cloths steady. New Orleans declined 1@3 points, but recovered this and advanced 8 points. Port receipts 857 bales, against 1,380 this day last week and 2,425 last year. Thus far this week 13,337 bales, against 7,534 same time last week. Spot firm and unchanged. Sales 585 bales for spinning. Receipts at St. Louis, Memphis, and Houston, Tex., today, 359 bales; shipments, 3,992. Exports from the ports, 5,720 bales. There was an advance of 1-16c at Galveston, Savannah, Norfolk, Memphis, and St. Louis, with trade quiet. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
June	1,800	7.22	7.20	7.21@7.22
July	13,300	7.25	7.14	7.23@7.24
August	56,600	7.30	7.19	7.27@7.28
September	6,700	7.32	7.21	7.30@....
October	13,000	7.38	7.28	7.35@7.36
November	3,200	7.42	7.39	7.40@7.41
December	6,000	7.48	7.38	7.45@7.46
January	700	7.52	7.50	7.51@7.52

COFFEE—Declined 15 to 20 points and closed steady. Sales, 21,250 bags. Havre irregular, closing rather weak. Hamburg ¼ to ½ pfennig lower. Receipts at Rio, 9,000 bags; at Santos, 2,000. Deliveries in the United States, 6,103 bags. Rio Janeiro weak; Santos quiet. Rio on the spot was quiet and steady; No. 7, 15⅜c. Sales, 2,100 bags Central American on private terms. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
June	1,000	14.70	14.70	14.65@14.70
July	1,500	14.60	14.55	14.50@14.55
August	2,750	14.15	14.15	14.05@14.10
September	9,500	13.65	13.60	13.55@13.60
December	6,500	12.95	12.85	12.80@12.85

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Weaker. Engagements: 16,000 bu to Liverpool at ⅝d; 8,000 bu to London at 1d; 16,000 bu to Rotterdam at 2c; 8,000 bu to Antwerp at ⅛d.

PETROLEUM—Steady. Pennsylvania oil sales none. July option sales none. Closed 87½c bid. Lima oil sales none. At Oil City, Pa.—Opened, 87½c; highest, 87½c; lowest and closed, 87½c. Shipments, 98,754; runs, 77,051. At Pittsburg, Pa.—Opened, 87½c; highest, lowest, and closed, 87½c. No sales.

DRY GOODS—A rain-storm that increased throughout the day had a depressing effect on trade, and new business was conducted on contracted lines. Some interest was extended to cotton flannels, wool flannels, colored cottons, plaids, prints, ginghams, and dress goods, and moderate engagements were laid out. Print cloths were dull at 2 11-16 for 64 spot.

Boston, Mass., June 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 47½@48c; No. 2 white, 45½@46c; No. 3 white, 44½@45c. Corn—Steamer yellow, 49@49½c; No. 2 yellow, 49½@50c. BUTTER—Creamery Western extra, 17@17½c; Western extra firsts, 16c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 13@14c; Western ladle packed, 11@12c; boxes extra creamery, 19c. EGGS—Western choice fresh 11½@12c.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 6.—WHEAT—The market opened ⅝c higher this morning than it closed last night and later advanced almost steadily during the day until the close, which was 2½c higher than yesterday for June and July, with September 2¼c higher than yesterday. The advance in cash wheat was less, and sales in the early part of the day were but little higher than the sales of yesterday, although the close was up to 1¼c. The advance was due mainly to bad crop reports in the Southwest, the reports from Kansas being particularly bad and not much better from Northern Missouri. Dry weather was reported also to be affecting the outlook for crops in South Dakota and a part of North Dakota. There was a slight advance in cables, and all these together created a desire on the part of shorts to cover, and there was, as the market went up, some long buying, with very little buying from outside, the buying being chiefly on local account. There were no large lines bought or sold here and it was a continual going in and out of scalpers and floor-traders. Altogether trading was very active and the largest business was done of any day for a long time in futures. Receipts were 130,560 bu; shipments, 23,120 bu. The receipts appeared to be mainly from fresh sales by farmers in the country, who have been selling quite freely of late. Local mills were running as usual at about 32,000 brls for the twenty-four hours, which with the shipments would overreach the arrivals by some 25,000 to 30,000 bu and would leave a steady decrease in the supplies here. The market closed: June and July, 59⅝c; September 57⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 62¼c; No. 1 Northern, 60⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 59⅛c. There was rather a better demand for flour and later in the day millers advanced their prices 5c to 10c a barrel, due to the rise in wheat yesterday and today. Shipments of flour were 30,749 brls. Patents held at $3.40@3.55; bakers', $2.05@2.40.

The *Northwestern Miller* gives the following epitome of the week's milling news: The Minneapolis mills last week ground 207,450 barrels of flour—the heaviest work in six months—against 191,880 the week before, 179,600 in 1893, and 203,275 in 1892. The output for May was 849,850 barrels, the largest for the month on record. Exports for May were 223,750 barrels, against 312,657 in 1893, 236,920 in 1892, and 193,895 in 1891. About the same capacity is moving this week and the output is not likely to be affected by higher freights until next week. The flour trade continues to be hedged about by the greatest obstacles. The sales last week approximated perhaps 175,000 barrels. In order to sell this concessions had to be made on a good deal of it. Fewer orders were taken for export, as foreigners have lowered their bids materially. The Superior-Duluth mills made their banner run last week, grinding 95,358 barrels, against 86,064 the week before, 31,261 in 1893, and 39,702 in 1892.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—GRAIN—Wheat shot up rapidly on domestic frost damage reports and foreign crop news, making a net gain of 2⅜@2⅝c; No. 2 red, cash, 53c; June, 55c; July, 56⅛c; August, 55⅝c; September, 57⅜c. Corn gained ⅛@⅜c in sympathy with wheat; No. 2 mixed, cash, 37⅛c; June, 37⅛c; July, 37⅝c; September, 38⅜c. Oats sharply higher on crop news, gaining 2¼@2⅝c; No. 2, cash, 40⅛c; June, 40c; July, 33⅛c; August, 30⅛c; September, 30⅛c. Rye and barley, nothing doing. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 77,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 113,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., June 6.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 1 hard, cash, 61⅝c; June and July, 61⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 60⅛c; June, 60⅝c; July, 60⅝c; September, 60⅛c; December, 61⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 57⅝c; No. 3, 53⅝c; rejected, 48c. On track—No. 1 Northern, 61⅛c. To arrive—No. 1 Northern, 61⅛c. Rye, 45c. Flax, $1.29½. Oats—No. 2, 36c; No. 3 white, 35⅛c. Receipts—Wheat, 63,860 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 246,020 bu; rye, 12,567 bu. Car inspection today—Wheat, 42; oats, 2.

Toledo, O., June 6.—GRAIN—Wheat active, higher; No. 2, cash, 57c; June, 57⅛c; July, 58⅛c; August, 59⅛c; September, 60⅛c. Corn dull, firm; No. 2, cash, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 41c. Oats quiet, firm; No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 2 white, 39½c. Rye dull, steady; cash, 50c. CLOVERSEED—Firm; prime cash, $5.50; October, $5.77½ bid. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 2,500 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., June 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—¼@1c higher; No. 2 hard, 50c; No. 2 red, 52c; No. 3 red, 48@50c. Corn 1c higher; No. 2 mixed, 36@37⅛c; No. 2 white, 38⅛c. Oats ½@1c higher; No. 2 mixed, 37½@38c; No. 2 white, 38@38½c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, none; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, none; oats, none.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Stronger; better demand; No. 2 red, 58⅛c; No. 1 white, 61c. Corn—Strong and higher; No. 2 yellow, 44⅛c; No. 3 yellow, 44c; No. 2 corn, 44@44⅛c; No. 3 corn, 43c; small receipts. Oats—Offerings No. 1 white, 47c; No. 2 white, 46c; No. 3 white, 45c; No. 2 mixed, 43c.

Peoria, Ill., June 6.—GRAIN—Corn—Firm, higher; No. 2, 39c; No. 3, 38⅛c. Oats—Active, higher; No. 2 white, 39⅛c; No. 3 white, 38⅛c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 47@48c. WHISKY—Firm; highwine basis, $1.15. Receipts—Corn, 14,950 bu; oats, 46,200 bu. Shipments—Corn, 7,800 bu; oats, $4,700 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., June 6.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 87½c; good, 92½c. SPIRITS—Steady, 27½c. TAR—Steady; $1.15. TURPENTINE—Steady; hard, $1.00; soft, $1.70; virgin, $2.15.

FOREIGN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Quoted Steady and Corn Firm in the Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, June 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Steady, demand poor; holders offer moderately; No. 1 Cal., 4s 5¼; red Western winter, 4s 1d @4s 2¼d. Corn—Firm, demand moderate; new mixed spot, 3s 7¼d. PROVISIONS—Beef, ex-India mess, 77s 6d. Pork, prime mess, 67s 6d. Butter, finest, 70s; good, 50s. Bacon, long and short clear, 55 lbs, 31s 6d; long clear, 45 lbs, 32s 6d. Lard, prime Western, 35s 3d. CHEESE—American finest, 49s. TALLOW—24s 9d. TURPENTINE—Nominal, 22s 3d. LINSEED OIL—22s 9d. PEAS—Canadian, 4s 10d. RESIN—Common, 3s 6d.

London, June 6.—CANE SUGAR—Rather steadier; Centrifugal Java, 13s 6d; muscovado fair refining, 11s 6d. TURPENTINE—Spirits, 22s 6d.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS AT LONDON.

Derby Day Causes a Slim Attendance on the Stock Exchange.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 6.—The Derby race half emptied the exchange today. The tone was dull, except for Americans, which present a better appearance. The progress of the tariff bill frightens the bears here. Stocks were very scarce. Eries were bought quite largely on the idea that the opposition to the reorganization scheme will be withdrawn or break down. St. Paul has risen to 62. Prices closed strong at the best.

The India Council sold 50 lakhs of rupees up to 13d. The weekly amount offered was reduced to 45 lakhs.

Gold flows in. A million pounds will be imported during the week. Another "record" of the Bank of England's return is expected tomorrow.

Consols for money, 101 3-16; consols for the account, 101¼. Railway shares—Canadian Pacific, 66⅝; Erie, 14⅝; Erie seconds, 74; Illinois Central, 92½; Mexican ordinary, 17; St. Paul common 61½; New York Central, 100½; Pennsylvania, 50⅝; Reading, 8⅝; Mexican Central new 4s 56⅝.

The gold premium at Buenos Ayres today is 305.

PARIS, June 6.—Three per cent rentes, 100f 87½c for the account.

Nothing so pleasant to take and effective for constipation and indigestion as Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. 10 doses 10 cents.

CONSENT IS OBTAINED.

PROPERTY-OWNERS WILL ALLOW AN "L" LINE ON LAKE STREET.

Consent Obtained for the Line on Lake Street as Far as Wabash Avenue—Chicago Edison Company Has Earned $273,000 Over Its Dividend—Gossip About Street's Stable Car Company—Gold Held by the National Banks—Other Financial Matters.

The Lake Street Elevated people yesterday secured the last signatures of property-owners necessary for the construction of the Lake Street line as far as Wabash avenue. These signatures, however, are on the understanding that the line will be used by at least the Lake Street and the Alley companies. After property-owners get over objecting to an elevated railroad they apparently cannot have too much of it, for they now much prefer that the structure shall be used by all three of the lines rather than by a single one. There is some effort to discredit the ability of the Lake Street company to make use of its privileges now that it has obtained consent of the property-owners to build its road. Doubt is thrown on the ability of the company to raise the money, and it is pointed out that if this has to be done on a basis of selling bonds at 56 it means that the company is forced to borrow money at 12 per cent, and that is more than it can be reasonably expected to bear up under. It does not follow that such a view is exactly the correct one. It is quite probable that any of the elevated roads might well afford to pay 12 per cent on the investment necessary to give it a down-town terminal, because the increased business that would result would amount to a great deal more than the interest charge. But as a matter of fact the down-town terminal will in all probability be constructed by a separate company and be built with the proceeds of an entirely new issue of bonds which will be secured specifically upon the terminal. It is thought that such a security can be marketed advantageously, and the problem of furnishing the funds will not have to be met, therefore, by the individual companies.

Word has come on from the financial fountain-head of the Metropolitan Elevated in the East to push the completion of that line with the utmost possible vigor, and at no time since the organization of the company has there been such activity on the part of its local representatives. Every effort is being made for the completion of the road by Sept. 1. The work that is to be done is mainly in connection with the bridge and the down-town terminal and providing the electric equipment. The bridge contract calls for the completion of the structure by Aug. 15. One pier has been already nearly completed and the work has been done in such a remarkably short time that it no longer looks unreasonable to suppose that the work will be completed according to the terms of the contract. It is said that the manufacturers of electric equipment have so few orders ahead that they are prepared to do some rapid work in executing orders for equipment of this road, and it now looks as if West-Siders will be whirled down-town at the rate of forty miles an hour by early fall. The first stock of the company to be issued will come out next week, and there is a good deal of curiosity what the market will be for it. The stock will not be listed on the Chicago Exchange, the management of the company believing that that will not be to its advantage. It is said that bids of 25 are now made for the stock, but there is really no quotable market yet.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Edison company will be held next Monday. The report will show a net surplus after the payment of dividends of some $253,000, a showing with which stockholders will be well satisfied. The profits for the last year have been almost wholly from supplying the electric current for light, the business of supplying power having sharply fallen off during the dullness of industrial affairs.

There is a good deal of curiosity over just what is behind the recent heavy selling of Street's Stable Car stock. On one side it is said that there is good enough reason for it in the prospect of a cessation of dividends, while on the other it is declared to be purely a bear raid, and it is hinted that Nelson Morris and some of his Stock-Yards friends, who have several times before tried their luck on the short side of this stock, are again engaged in an effort to depress it. The rumor that the dividend was to be passed was to the effect also that there is a considerable floating debt, and the directors are considering the advisability of devoting earnings to the reduction of that floating debt and the strengthening of the company rather than to continue paying dividends. It is officially denied, however, that the company has any floating debt whatever, and the whole story of the prospective passing of dividends is declared to be foundationless.

"I have never heard a word about cutting off dividends," said President Fisher yesterday. "There is absolutely nothing in that. The matter has never been discussed nor thought of so far as I know and there is no reason that it should be. We are simply going along conservatively and doing all business we can get and our earnings so far this year are larger than last year. What this selling movement is caused by I do not know. I know that I have bought some of the stock and may buy more. I doubt if there is any truth in the rumor that Morris is bearing the stock again. He has had some expensive experience at that and, I should think, had had enough."

In view of the continued gold export movement the location of gold in the United States becomes a matter of interest. The official Treasury estimate of the gold stock in the United States June 1 places it at $665,000,000. The abstract of the condition of National banks by States as of May 4 gives the amount of gold, gold coin, Treasury gold certificates, and gold clearing-house certificates held by the national banks of the United States as follows:

New York	$85,707,000	Arizona	$88,000
Illinois	28,003,000	Oklahoma	50,000
Pennsylvania	20,347,000	Montana	1,112,000
Massachusetts	11,451,000	Nebraska	2,123,000
Ohio	7,000,000	S. Carolina	103,000
Minnesota	4,116,000	North Dakota	222,000
Wisconsin	3,895,000	Connecticut	2,217,000
Indiana	3,800,000	N. Hampshire	364,000
Missouri	3,340,000	Dist. of Col'bia	1,200,000
California	3,325,000	Indian Ter	38,000
Kansas	1,195,000	Iowa	2,140,000
South Dakota	298,000	Vermont	472,000
Arkansas	180,000	New Jersey	1,841,000
Idaho	184,000	Alabama	407,000
Nevada	52,000	Mississippi	77,000
Tennessee	789,000	Virginia	512,000
Maine	920,000	Maryland	2,430,000
Michigan	2,620,000	Washington	2,220,000
Florida	64,000	Colorado	2,600,000
Louisiana	468,000	Oregon	1,400,000
Kentucky	989,000	Rhode Island	710,000
Utah	555,000	Georgia	338,000
Wyoming	226,000	N. Carolina	294,000
Texas	1,142,000	W. Virginia	385,000
New Mexico	100,000	Delaware	162,000

Some attention is being drawn to the increase in the amount of money due out of town banks by the national banks of New York City. May 4, 1893, the amount due banks was $168,483,700; May 4, 1894, the amount was $245,467,172, an increase of $76,983,466, which is nearly the total of the surplus reserve. In the same time the resources of the banks increased $112,191,703, of which two-thirds was in this item of deposits by interior banks. The absolute lack of money demand throughout the country has resulted in the sending of money to New York in order to get the 1½ to 2 per cent interest allowed on balances. This fact leads to the belief that money rates are likely to strengthen on the first sign of business improvement.

The first meeting of the new governing committee of the Stock Exchange is called for Friday when a Vice-President will be elected and the committees appointed. It is probable that Chairman Wilkins will be reelected in spite of more or less talk of opposition.

Prices advanced in the local stock market yesterday, although the advance was based chiefly on the operations of the room traders. Quotations were as follows:

Description.	Open	High.	Low	Closing J'ne 6	Closing J'ne 5
Am. Strawboard	26½	26½	26½	26½	26
Chicago Packing	45	45	45	45	48
Rapid Transit	18	18	18	18	18¼
Do account	18¼	18¼	17¾	18¼	18⅛
City Railway	315	315	315	315	315
Dia. Match	117	117½	117	117½	117
Lake Street	18	18	17	18	18¼
Do account	18¼	18¼	17¾	18	17¾
North Chicago	245	245	245	245	244
Do account	247	247	247	247	244½
Street's Stable Car	23¾	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	23⅞
Do account	23¾	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	23⅞
West Chicago	142¾	143	142¾	143	142¾
Do account	142⅝	144	142⅝	143⅝	142⅝
Metropolitan Bank	170	170	170	170	......
Cen. Union Tel	42	42	42	42	......
Chicago Gas	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	......

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday were:

New York	$70,722,758
Chicago	13,664,000
Boston	12,561,914
Philadelphia	10,074,608
St. Louis	3,811,172
Baltimore	2,105,232
New Orleans	1,157,975

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: St. Louis, 90c premium.

EXCITEMENT IN SUGAR STOCKS.

The Great Bulk of the Buying Is Done to Cover Shorts.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—Special movements continue the order of the day at the Stock Exchange, and these are more or less detrimental to business in the general list. The trading is still chiefly of a professional character. The speculative interests at the opening centered in American Sugar Refining, and the early trading was attended with intense excitement. The crowd of brokers in Sugar at the opening was large, and a sharp jump in the price of the certificates was generally expected as sales were made as high as 108 up-town last night after the last vote on the sugar schedule became known. The excitement at the opening is best shown by the fact that the report of the opening on the tape read "Sugar opened 10,000 at 108 to 107." The great bulk of the buying was believed to be covering of shorts, but E. C. Potter & Co. continued open buyers, and took a great deal of the stock. I. & S. Wormser, who have been noted as heavy sellers for several days, sold fully 10,000 shares, and it was thought that their sales were of long stock, on which there was considerable profit. It was known early in the day that the regular dividends would be declared, but few of the traders in the stock seemed to consider the dividends important. At the top notch there were fresh realizations, and the price sagged off to 106⅜ around 2 p. m., which was ⅜ below last night's closing. Some large individual orders were executed. During the afternoon it was announced that the company had declared the regular quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on the common and 1¾ on the preferred, but this action was generally anticipated, and therefore the dividends had no influence.

The features outside of Sugar were Chicago Gas, the Grangers, Missouri Pacific and Northern Pacific preferred. The railway list was generally firmer with some covering of shorts. At the highest point Northern Pacific preferred showed an advance of 1¼. Burlington and Quincy and St. Paul each 1, and Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, and New York Central each ¾. Other stocks rose ⅛ to ⅝. Late in the day there was a slight reaction from the best figures. Manhattan declined a point and Atchison fell away fractionally, the latter on selling by Boston. London contributed somewhat to the better feeling.

The advance in Northern Pacific preferred was chiefly due to efforts to cover some large lines of shorts put out about a week ago. The stock was in brisk demand in the loan crowd and commanded 1-16 premium. Foreign houses believed to carry quite a large amount of the stock said in response to requests from borrowers that all their stock was already loaned out. The fact that the receivers have arranged to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds due July 1 is believed to have caused some buying recently, and it is said that shipments of the stock to Europe have helped to make it scarce.

The Rock Island report for the year was well received and helped to impart firmness to the granger roads. In the stock loan crowd Louisville and Nashville and Lake Shore lent at 1-32, Northern Pacific preferred at 1-64@1-16, Burlington and Quincy at 1-256, and other stocks flat to 1 per cent for carrying.

Chicago Gas, although active, moved within narrow limits, having fluctuated to the extent of only about half a point. Distilling was more animated late in the day and advanced ⅝. General Electric was steady on small changes. Laclede Gas rose ¾. There was a spell of activity in United States Cordage and the price advanced 1¼, with a reaction of ½. National Cordage moved up ⅞ and subsequently lost the improvement. Dealings in the latter stock will be discontinued June 16.

American Tobacco was fractionally firmer on the action of the Senate today. National Lead was firm. Sugar preferred rose 1¼ on an increase in the business. Near the close there was renewed strength in the railways and slightly higher prices were made. The advance in wheat helped the grangers. The engagement of $1,000,000 for shipment to Europe tomorrow had no influence in the market.

London was in the market as a buyer of nearly all of the international specialties, notably of St. Paul, which made an advance of 1⅝ per cent and held all but ⅛ thereof to the close. Rock Island rose 1⅝, Burlington 1¼, and Northwest ¾, the last being the highest price of the day in each case. The other more important gains on yesterday's closing were: Missouri Pacific and New York Central, 1 per cent; Louisville and Nashville and Erie preferred, 1⅛; Northern Pacific, ⅞.

The bond market was firm to strong all day, the leading changes being: Advances—Houston and Texas Central general 4s and Erie second consol trust receipts, each 2¼; Minneapolis and St. Louis firsts, 2; do Pacific extension firsts, 1; Oregon Short Line consols 5s, 1. Declines—Union Pacific gold 6s collateral trust notes, 2⅛; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western firsts, 1½; Kansas Pacific consols, 1 per cent. Georgia Pacific firsts sold at 103¼, against 96½ March 8.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan, 1; closed, 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange dull and steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488⅛ for demand and at 487½ for 60 days; posted rates, 488½@490; commercial bills, 486½. Silver certificates, 64@65. Total sales of stocks today, 217,571 shares.

Government bonds steady; State bonds inactive.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing J'ne 6	Closing J'ne 5
Atchison	9,100	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
Am. Cot. Oil	210	27½	27½	27½	27¼
Do pfd	133	68½	68	68	67½
Am. Sugar	87,500	108⅜	106⅜	107⅛	106⅞
Do pfd	1,900	96½	95½	95⅞	94⅞
Am. Tobacco	800	85	84½	84⅞	84⅞
Do pfd	470	99⅞	99	99⅞	100½
Amer. Express	20	114	114	114	....
Amn. Cable	25	89	89	89	89
C. & Alton	5	139	139	139	....
C., B. & Q.	9,300	79	78	79	77⅞
C. & N. W.	2,000	109⅞	109¼	109⅞	109
Do pfd	100	143	143	143	143⅛
C., M. & St. P.	27,400	61	59⅝	60⅞	59⅞
Do pfd	300	119⅞	119⅛	119⅛	119⅞
C., R. I. & P.	2,800	69⅛	68	69⅛	67½
C., St. P., M. & O.	400	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	....
C. R. R. of N. J.	100	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106
Can. Pac.	200	64½	64⅛	64⅛	....
Col. & H. V.	1,000	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	50	135	135	135	134
Chicago Gas	14,800	75⅛	74⅛	75⅛	74⅞
D. & H. rights	1,635	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	4⅞
D., L. & W.	100	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛	....
Del. & Hud.	600	131	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞
D. & R. G.	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	....
Do pfd	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	29½
Dist. & C. F. Co.	9,700	25⅝	24⅞	25⅞	24⅞
Edison	114	100	99	99⅞	....
Gen. Electric	3,400	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	35⅞
H. & T. C.	100	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	....
Iowa Cent. pfd	25	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	....
L. I. Traction	800	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Lake Shore	300	132	131⅞	132	....
Louis. & Nash.	700	46	45	46	44½
L. E. & W. pfd	10	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
Toledo Gas	200	17	17	17	....
Do pfd	62	70	69	70	....
Mich. Central	100	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅝
M., K. & T. pfd	500	22⅞	22½	22⅞	....
Manhattan	400	117	117	117	118
Mo. Pacific	10,000	28½	27⅛	28½	27½
Minn. & St. L.	150	10½	10½	10½	....
Nor. Pac.	70	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	4⅛
Do pfd	2,700	16½	15⅝	16½	15
N. Y., L. E. & W.	300	14⅛	14	14⅛	13⅞
Do pfd	200	28½	28	28½	....
N. Y. Cent.	2,000	98⅞	97⅞	98⅞	97⅞
Nor. Am. Co.	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4
N. Y., Ont. & W.	400	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝
Nat. Lead	1,600	40⅛	39⅞	40	40
Do pfd	17	84⅞	84	84	84½
Nat. Cordage	4,900	25⅝	24½	25	24½
Do pfd	100	45½	45½	45½	....
N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	....
N. Y., N. H. & H.	200	184⅛	184⅛	184⅛	....
Phil. & Reading	2,900	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	16⅞
Pullman	200	164⅛	164	164	....
R., W. & O.	500	110½	110	110½	....
Rich. Term	600	11	11	11	11
So. Pac.	500	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	19½
St. P. & Duluth	100	24	24	24	....
Tex. Land 1st	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	....
Texas Pac.	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
Tenn. Coal	600	18⅝	18	18⅝	18
U. S. Cordage	2,550	21	20	20⅞	20
Union Pac.	1,200	16	15⅞	16	15⅝
U. S. Rubber pfd	10	91½	91½	91½	....
U. S. Express	15	53	53	53	50
U. S. Cordage pfd	400	37½	37½	37½	....
W. & L. E.	300	11⅞	11	11⅞	11⅛
Wabash	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛
Do pfd	800	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝
Western Union	2,100	84⅝	83⅜	84⅝	84⅛
Wells-Fargo	5	125	125	125	125

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	148	Fargo	122
American	112	United States	50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s reg	117½	U. S. 4s coup	114
U. S. 5s coup	117½	U. S. 2s reg, bid	96
U. S. 4s reg	112½		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

51000 Atch 4s ...... 74⅛@74⅞	1000 M&StL1st 125
12000 Atch 2d 3-4s Cl A. ...... 31⅛@31⅛	5000 M&SL 1st-P Ex... 113
10000 A&NW1st 83⅞	2000 MK&E1st 79
4000 B & 7thAv1st c 5s. ...... 106⅛@107½	29000 NYO&Wrf4s85½@86
4000 Br El 1st 96	3000 NYC&SL4s 100⅞
1000 BCR&N1st 104⅞	2000 NYLE&W n 2d c. ...... 72½@73
21000 CNJgm 5s ... 116@116⅛	14000 NP1st cp... 111⅛@112⅛
1000 CNJg m 5s reg ... 114	20000 NP1st rg ..... 109@109⅞
3000 CB&Q Nebex 4s .. .. 89⅛@89½	15000 NP2d cp.. . 77⅛@78
1000 C&Ocn5s 104⅞	38000 NPcon 5s ... 27⅞@28⅛
10000 C&Ogn 4½s 73	4000 Ogn Im 1st 99
11000 CGL&Co 1st 87⅛@88⅛	33000 OSL6s ...... 80½@81⅞
10000 C & N P 1st tr co ctfs ...... 44⅞@45⅞	5000 O&SL&Ucon 48
12000 CRI&Px 5s.102½@102⅞	3000 OR&N1st 105⅛
5000 C&O-R & A div 1st cn 4s 91	1000 P&PU1st 100⅞
1000 CB&Qsf 5s 105⅞	20000 P & R 3d .... 15⅛@16
2000 DL&W 7s 1907 ...... 132⅛	4000 PC4½s rg 110
1000 EdEl&LCNY1st 5s. 106⅛	46000 P&Rgm4s ..... 76@76⅛
5000 E T V & G c g 6s. 97⅛	10000 P&R2d pf in .. 21@21⅛
1000 EL&BS 5s 98⅞	2000 P&W1st 86
12000 FW&DC1st ... 71@72	1000 RW&Ocn 116
2000 Gen El db 5s 87	7000 RGW&G1st. 66⅞@66⅞
36000 H&TCgm4s .. 62@64	4000 SLV&TH2d pfd. 102⅛
5000 I&GtN1st ... 112⅛@112½	1000 StL&IM1st ex 5s. 103
14000 KP 1st cn ...... 80@80⅛	3000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s red to 4½s 101⅞
2000 KP 6s S D ass 106	36000 TexP2d in .. 23⅞@23⅞
10000 KP 1st cn 80	10000 Tenn Set 3s 79⅛@80⅛
3000 LacG 1st 5s. 86⅛@86⅝	23000 U SC1st .... 87@87½
9000 LE&W2d 5s .. 101@102	22000 UE11st .... 90⅛@91⅛
1000 L S & M S 2d cp .. 122	1000 UP1s of '97 106
8000 L&N-NO&M1st ... 116⅛	3000 UP6s of '98 .... 105⅞
13000 MKcon 4s 97⅛	5000 UPgld 6s col tr n. 36⅛
2000 Met El 1st 121⅛	5000 UJR&C4s 101⅞
15000 MK&T1st4s. 79⅛@79⅞	10000 U&BR4s 104⅞
4000 MK&T2d 43	7000 Wab 1st 5s.103½@103⅞
1000 M& Ecn gt 139	30000 WS gt 4s 105
3000 M&SP8s 116	20000 WSgt 4s rg 104⅛
	10000 WNY&P2d 21⅞
	1000 Wab2dm5s 73⅛
	16000 WNY&P2d tr. 21@21⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Atchison	1,000	7⅞	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛
American Sugar	7,900	108	108	106⅛	107
Do pfd	450	96½	96½	95½	96
Bell Telephone	120	201½	201½	200½	200½
C., B. & Q.	1,900	78	79	78	79
Chi. Junct. Ry.	60	97	97	97	97
Gen Elec.	300	35⅝	36	35⅝	36
Oregon S. Line	40	6	6	6	6
Pullman	150	165	165	165	165
Union Pacific	350	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
West'house E. pfd	30	52	52	52	52

BONDS.

$ 3000 Atch 4s 74⅝	$9000 N Y & N E 7s .. 111
23000 do 2d as ... 31⅛@31⅝	2000 do 2d 6s 102
1000 Gas Tr 5s 83	1000 Mex C 4s 53⅛
2000 do 2d 63⅛	3000 C B & N rt 5s .. 103⅝
5000 June 5s 104	5000 Wis C 5s 59⅛
13000 G E 5s ... 86⅝@87⅝	7000 Wis C inc 8
10000 Ill St'l 5s. 82⅞@82⅝	

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Chollar, 35c; Crown Point, 70c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.90; Deadwood, 50c; Gould & Curry, 90c; Hale & Norcross, 65c; Homestake, $12.50; Independence, 10c; Mexican, $1.00; Ontario, $7.00; Ophir, $2.50; Plymouth, 20c; Sierra Nevada, 75c; Standard, 17c asked; Union Consolidated, 60c; Yellow Jacket, 60c; Iron Silver, 5c; Quicksilver, $2.00; Quicksilver preferred, $14.00; Bulwer, 25c asked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 6.—Alta, 16c; Belcher, 85c; Best & Belcher, $1.50; Bodie Consolidated, $1.00; Bulwer, 2c; Chollar, 40c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.80; Crown Point, 66c; Gould & Curry, 90c; Hale & Norcross, 70c; Mexican, $1.15; Mono, 20c; Ophir, $2.60; Potosi, 63c; Savage, 68c; Sierra Nevada, 80c; Union Consolidated, 55c; Yellow Jacket, 56c.

ONE MORE HARD BLOW

PUBLIC WAREHOUSEMEN SUFFER ANOTHER DEFEAT.

Nelson Morris & Co. Find Their Warehouse Receipts Irregular—The Registrar of Provisions Refuses to Indorse Their Certificates—Fight No Nearer a Conclusion—Bull Market in Grain—Serious Complications Feared Next Month Owing to the Elevator Situation.

The public warehousemen have suffered another defeat in their fight with the Board of Trade. This time it is in that portion of the provision trade which elected to cast its lot with the grain elevator people. Nelson Morris & Co., the big packers, who refused to take out a license as public warehousemen according to the rules of the Board of Trade, found themselves without standing yesterday so far as recognition of their warehouse receipts was concerned. They had sold the day before 250 tierces of lard to another packing concern for June delivery. Upon making application yesterday to the Registrar of Provisions for a properly indorsed certificate that a delivery might be made to the purchaser they were politely informed that their house is no longer "regular" and in consequence there is no authority under which their request could be recognized. The packer insisted that the property was in the house prior to June 1 (at which time it ceased to be a "regular" house) and asked that the certificates be issued because of this. The reply in substance was that there must be a line of demarcation, and a distinct one, between regular and irregular houses, and that the one in question ceased to be regular with the going out of May, as the new year begins with June. Manager Rieser of the Nelson Morris company refused to express an opinion regarding the next move, nor would others particularly interested outline the policy of the warehousemen.

So far as could be determined on the surface the elevator fight was no nearer a conclusion than the day before, the sharp advances in the grain markets for the time being diverting the attention of the trade from the problem. Representative men identified with grain warehousing insisted that their position was unchanged in all particulars and that there was absolutely no truth in the rumors to the effect that overtures looking toward a settlement were in sight. Without acknowledging it their action plainly indicated that they realize their only safety is in union and that the moment one link in the chain weakens their position is lost.

Special Meeting Urged.

President Raymond was urged to call a special meeting of the directors of the board to make provision under the emergency clause for the proper storage of grain after July 1 on the supposition that all houses now "regular" will withdraw. Right here is a fine point in the interpretation of the rule just named. It provides that "the directors shall have the power, when in their judgment an emergency exists requiring more storage room than can be supplied by the regular elevator warehouses, to declare any storehouses, vessels, or places suitable for the storage of grain or flaxseed within the city limits—wherein the cost of delivery to vessels or railroad cars shall not be greater than such as is made by the regular elevators for the same service—to be regular places for the storage of grain deliverable under the rules of the board." The "outs" contend that this rule will not fit; that there is no requirement for more storage room than can be supplied by the warehouses which are now regular and will continue to be so at least until July 1, prior to which date this proposed action will of course become a matter of record if the directorate conforms to the wishes of the receiving interest. Providing there are no "regular" houses for the storage of grain after July 1 the question arises, What will the receivers do who are getting grain for the purpose of delivering on contracts during that month, or the next or the next?

Naturally the elevator people are not distressed over this. They suggest that they will have no regular warehouses, that the railway companies cannot be compelled to provide regular houses, and that the receiver will have the privileges of selling his grain on arrival for shipment elsewhere or disposing of it to the elevator men who are now and will be buyers and handlers of grain.

While the grain warehouse men affect indifference it is pointed out by those who voted for the amendment that the first named are "between the devil and the deep sea." If the elevators are declared irregular what will be done with regard to the situation in cash wheat, of which nearly 18,000,000 bushels are in these public houses? Theoretically the elevator people own or control a large part of this vast quantity and are supposed to have sold July or September against it. Should the present condition continue one or two things can be done. The elevator people can deliver out their millions of wheat, sold for July, for example; in this case their warehouses will be emptied and earning nothing. On the other hand they can hold the wheat in store and buy in their July which they are now short. In the latter case the covering of these millions in the open market would probably cause a greater stir on the side of higher prices than was realized yesterday. The warehousemen when approached on this point ask the question, Who will take out the wheat were it all delivered July 1, and where could it be shipped?

Grain Goes Up.

Not in many weeks has there been such a bull market in wheat, corn, and oats as that of yesterday. Wheat advanced nearly four cents and held most of the gain, oats moved up nearly three cents, and corn nearly a cent. The pits were at times greatly excited and the volume of speculative business was enormous. Some of the scramble on the part of the unfortunate shorts was no doubt due to fears that there may be serious complications next month and later owing to the unsettled condition of the elevator question, and yet much of the advance was after all due to legitimate reasons. In a word, the strength came from home crop conditions and a change of front in the foreign markets from one of depression to one of willingness to buy American wheat at an advance. Whether the advance holds is of course another matter, but there were many operators last night who professed to believe prices have permanently left their old level of extreme depression. The opinion was more than ever pronounced that such crops as wheat and oats are steadily deteriorating in condition and have been for weeks; that now the harvest time is practically at hand the extent of the damage can be more nearly measured. First, California went backward weeks ago. Then the damage reports through drought came next from Nebraska; subsequently Kansas went to the rear, and this worst of all. But more recently reports of serious damage were sent from Missouri, and now the uncertainty is working into Illinois. Whatever may be the final out-turn at the thrashing machines the grain markets have seen fit to desert the bear side and shorts are disposed to cover. Oats are affected by bad crop reports and also by the meager stocks available, these being nearly all exhausted and buyers taking receipts as fast as offered for shipment to the East.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Trade Brisk at an Advance—Desirable Hogs Steady to Strong.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, June 4	15,288	199	43,775	13,625
Tuesday, June 5	2,347	1,524	18,033	11,689
Wednesday, June 6	14,000	900	31,500	13,000
Week thus far	31,635	2,623	92,808	38,314
Same peri'd last w'k	28,200	3,295	84,261	37,673
Same period 1893	34,538	3,504	41,556	44,769
Shipments—				
Monday, June 4	3,607	10	12,424	284
Tuesday, June 5	1,349	5	6,074	1,087
Wednesday, June 6	4,000	......	9,000	1,500
Week thus far	8,956	15	27,498	2,875
Same peri'd last w'k	7,003	26	27,217	3,971
Same period 1893	8,336	26	15,325	7,664

Today's receipts are estimated at 30,000 hogs, 15,000 cattle, and 13,000 sheep.

CATTLE—Shippers, exporters, and local dealers all wanted cattle, and with comparatively small receipts they were compelled to pay fully 10c advance. The supply changed hands early, and the finish was firm. Mixed cows and steers, 1,187 lbs, sold at $3.85; fancy 842-lbs heifers at $4.00; 1,284@1,700-lb Nebraska steers, $4.45@4.90, with the bulk of the fat beeves at $4.35@4.70; ordinary to good 850@1,064-lb Texas steers sold at $3.30@4.00. Most of the native cows sold at $2.60@3.25, and stockers and feeders largely at $3.40@3.75.

HOGS—Desirable 240@350-lb hogs ruled steady to strong, while the lighter weights ruled weak to 5c lower. Trade was active, but about 6,000 light remained in the pens. The quality was poorer, there being more 160@200-lb averages, more common mixed, and a smaller proportion of good heavy among the arrivals. Heavy sold at $4.40@4.90, bulk $4.75@4.85; mixed $4.45@4.80, bulk $4.65@4.70; light $4.45@4.75, bulk $4.60@4.70; pigs, $4.25@4.60.

SHEEP—Opening sales were generally steady, but the market closed 10@20c lower.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, June 6.—BEEVES—Receipts 1,990; on sale, 39 cars. Market active, 15c per 100 lbs higher. Native steers, good to prime, $4.65@4.85 per 100 pounds; medium to fair, $4.45@4.60; inferior to ordinary, $4.00@4.35; stags and oxen, $3.60@4.00; bulls, common to choice, $2.25@3.80; dry cows, poor to prime, $1.60@3.50. European cables quote American steers 10@11c per lb, dressed weights; refrigerator beef, 7½@8¼c per lb; exports today, 4,116 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 5,337; market slow; ⅛@¼c per lb lower on veals; buttermilk calves steady. Veals—Choice, $5.37½@5.50 per 100 lbs, common to prime, $3.50@5.25; inferior to good buttermilk calves, $2.75@3.37½. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 14,262; on sale, 53 cars. Market shade firmer. Sheep, poor to prime, $3.00@4.50 per 100 lbs; Southern lambs, very poor to choice, $4.25@6.25. HOGS—Receipts, 10,408. Market weak. Top hogs, $5.25 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 800 head; market active, 10@15c higher generally. Native steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, $4.20@4.40; 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, $3.75@4.10; cows, $3.25; heifers, $3.10; calves, $4.00@4.25; Texas steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, $3.65@4.00. HOGS—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 900 head; market 5c lower; good heavy, $4.75; good light, $4.60@4.65; bulk of sales, $4.55@4.60; common light and rough mixed, $4.30@4.45; rough light and pigs, $3.75@4.30. SHEEP—Receipts, 4,100 head; shipments, 500 head; market 25c lower; Texans, $3.30; natives, $3.25; stockers, $1.50@1.75; lambs, $3.75.

Kansas City, Mo., June 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 1,500; market strong to 10c higher; Texas steers, $2.55@3.65; Texas cows, $2.20@3.10; beef steers, $3.35@4.65; native cows, $1.25@3.60; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.65; bulls, $2.10@3.25. HOGS—Receipts, 11,900; shipments, 2,500; heavies steady, others weak; bulk of sales, $4.50@4.55; heavies, $4.50@4.60; packers', $4.50@4.60; mixed, $4.45@4.55; lights, $4.40@4.50; Yorkers, $4.45@4.50; pigs, $4.35@4.45. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,000; market steady.

Omaha, Neb., June 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,100. Market 10c higher; steers, $3.75@4.60; Westerns, $2.90@4.00; Texans, $2.50@3.75; cows, $1.25@3.75; feeders, $2.70@3.50. HOGS—Receipts, 10,000. Market 5c higher; heavy, $4.50@4.65; light, $4.45@4.60; bulk, $4.50@4.60. SHEEP—Receipts, 500; market steady; muttons, $3.00@4.50; lambs, $3.50@4.75.

Sioux City, Ia., June 6.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,700; official yesterday, 2,079; shipments, 1,281; steady; $4.45@4.55; bulk, $4.50@4.52½. CATTLE—Receipts, 300; yesterday, 303; shipments, 260; fairly active, steady; feeders, $2.50@3.40; yearlings, $2.25@3.15; cows, $1.25@3.00; bulls, $1.50@2.40; oxen, $1.50@2.75.

$1,787,000

CITY OF CHICAGO GOLD BONDS For Sale.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the City Comptroller of the City of Chicago until twelve (12) o'clock noon on the twentieth day of June, 1894, for $1,787,000 City of Chicago Bonds, of the following descriptions:

Sewerage Bonds		$785,000.00
River Improvement Bonds		346,000.00
Water Bonds	$446,000.00	
Water Bonds (Town of Lake)	210,000.00	656,000.00
		$1,787,000.00

These bonds are issued for the purpose of retiring bonds of the same character maturing 1st July, 1894, which, with the exception of $210,000 Town of Lake Water bonds, were originally issued in 1869, prior to the adoption of the new Constitution of the State of Illinois. They are of the denomination of $1,000 and $500 each, are dated 1st July, 1894, and are payable in twenty (20) years from date, with interest at the rate of four per cent (4%) per annum, payable semi-annually. Both principal and interest payable in gold at the American Exchange National Bank, New York City.

Proposals will be received for each issue separately or for the whole issue, or any part thereof.

A certified check for five per cent of the amount bid must accompany the offer.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

WILLIAM K. ACKERMAN, City Comptroller.

UNDER STATE SUPERVISION.

GLOBE Savings Bank,

Cor. Dearborn and Jackson-sts.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Savings Deposits.

3 Per Cent on Time Certificates.

2 Per Cent on Demand Certificates Checking Accounts.

C. W. SPALDING........President
H. G. CILLEY........Vice-President
C. M. JACKSON........Cashier

Safety Deposit Vaults. Boxes, $3.00 and Upward Per Year.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.

Bankers and Brokers,

209 LA SALLE STREET, COR. ADAMS, Home Insurance Building.

Members New York Stock Exchange. Members Chicago Stock Exchange. PRIVATE WIRES.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REALTY.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

LOANS

ON CITY PROPERTY MADE PROMPTLY AT LOWEST RATES BY

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co.

New York, May 23, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the 5th day of July, 1894, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The transfer books of the company will close at 3 p. m. on Tuesday, June 5, and reopen at 10 a. m. on Friday, July 6, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM C. LANE, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, April 26, 1894.—The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, on Thursday, June 7, next, at 1 p. m. Transfer books will close on Saturday, May 5, at noon, and reopen on Friday, June 8, next. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration. MARVIN HUGHITT, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

Wanted, $50,000 at 5%

On Good Mortgage Security.

Louis H. Seeberger, 115 Monroe-st., Montauk Bldg.

LAMSON BROS. & CO., Commission Merchants, Grain, Provisions, Stocks, and Cotton. 6 Board of Trade, Chicago. PRIVATE WIRES.

PRICE OF TERMINALS.

E. H. ABBOTT TELLS HOW THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL SUCCEEDED.

Price of the Harrison Street Station, Chicago South Branch Dock Company, Chicago Great Western and Bridgeport and South Chicago—How Quietly All the Deals Were Worked and the Financing of the Projects—Other Northwest News.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—The testimony of Edwin H. Abbott in the Oakes inquiry today showed that the President of the Wisconsin Central has a memory which failed to recall the transactions by which vast sums of money were expended on the Chicago terminals. It was shown by the testimony of Mr. Abbott that up to the time that the trusteeship of Messrs. Colby, Abbott, and Hoyt expired, Jan. 31, 1889, more than $13,000,000 had been expended for the terminals and that the Northern Pacific did not take possession of the property until March 6, 1890, fourteen months later. Further it was shown that the $18,000,000 issue of bonds was at 90 per cent, cutting down the subscription to $16,000,000. This leaves about $3,000,000 to be accounted for without taking into consideration the increase in value of the property between its acquisition and its sale to the Chicago and Northern Pacific.

Of the expenditures so far shown for the properties which went to make up the terminals $8,102,708 was expended for the Great Western, $1,694,095 for the Bridgeport and South Chicago, $1,290,000 for the Chicago South Branch Dock company, and $2,000,000 for the station property, making a total of $13,086,802. Mr. Abbott began with an explanation of the acquisition of the lands of the Chicago South Branch Dock company. He said $650,000 was paid for all the lands. David S. Wegg, Mr. Abbott said, conducted the negotiations. Then Mr. Abbott told how the Central, working through him, got an entrance into Chicago and was in possession for three months before the world knew it. He said:

For some months I worked day and night laying the foundation lines for the whole terminal project. We wanted to get an entrance for the Wisconsin Central, but we worked so secretly that nobody suspected the Wisconsin Central was going to Chicago. For two years we had worked at the old Chicago Great Western scheme and we had worked at it so secretly that even my private secretary did not know that I had such a plan in my head. When all was done, when the charter of the Chicago Great Western had been obtained, when the City of Chicago had extended the old franchise and everything was secure, then we told our friends in New York and opened the $2,000,000 subscription and in five days the amount had been subscribed. Then I stopped over in Chicago one afternoon and took possession of the property. We had a number of men purchasing real estate and as nobody suspected that it was wanted for the Wisconsin Central we were able to buy way, way down.

Purchase of the Station Property.

Concerning the Chicago South Branch dock property Mr. Webb said it cost $650,000 and the Riverside property cost $175,000. Mr. Abbott explained that Colby, Hoyt, and he acted individually in all things, except that they had an account in New York and Chicago on which any of them might draw. Mr. Wegg had drawn on this account for $1,290,000, representing the expenditure for the property that finally went into the Bridgeport and South Chicago. Part of this was the $650,000 expended for the Chicago South Branch Dock company. Col. Pettit wanted to know why the checks of Mr. Mason showed that but $552,000 was paid. Mr. Abbott was positive that $650,000 was paid for the dock company's property.

Col. Pettit then passed to the Harrison street station project. Mr. Abbott explained that after various financial expedients had been resorted to in the working of the deal the whole matter had been covered into an issue of $2,000,000 station notes. Of that amount $650,000 had been set aside to cover the mortgage on the property and $1,350,000 had been used in the erection of the station and the acquiring of additional property. The sum of $341,378 was spent in extinguishing leases on the property, and $205,000 was paid to the United States for the so-called bridewell lot. The trustees had kept a separate account of the station expenditures and Mr. Abbott produced the book, which Col. Pettit inspected with great interest.

Then Col. Pettit struck out into an inquiry to show who received the money or securities which were paid for the various properties, thus: "When Mr. Neil, as trustee of the station property, turned it over to the Chicago and Northern Pacific company he was paid $1,850,000 in bonds and $3,749,000 in stock, and what I want to know is who was entitled to receive those stocks and bonds."

Mr. Abbott had Col. Pettit repeat and answered: "They would naturally go to pay the debts of the station property. At that time $1,350,000 of the station notes were outstanding." But Mr. Abbott's book showed that April 1, 1890, there were outstanding only eleven station notes, amounting to $1,135,138. Mr. Abbott said that he could not remember the details of the exchange of these notes for notes of the Chicago and Northern Pacific.

Col. Pettit—Was there any book kept in which there is a record of these transactions? Mr. Abbott—I do not know.

Q.—How did you know to whom to pay these notes when they were retired? A.—I do not know. Mr. Colby and Mr. Hoyt were trustees with me and attended to that business.

Q.—How were these notes signed? A.—I do not know, but I do know that $1,350,000 went into that building.

Q.—Have you no knowledge as to who signed the station notes? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did the station trustees? A.—No, sir; I think it was the Chicago Great Western railroad.

Hunting for the Difference.

Mr. Pettit asked who were the real owners of the station property, and Mr. Abbott said the holders of the notes. Mr. Pettit asked: "Who got the difference between the $1,135,000 which is recorded on the book as the amount which was paid when these notes were retired and the $1,350,000, the value of the notes?" Mr. Abbott said he did not know of any difference, and if there was any difference he did not know what became of it. Mr. Abbott said he never had any interest in the Chicago and Northern Pacific road except as a holder of its securities. Reverting to the transactions of the Chicago South Branch Dock company and the Bridgeport and South Chicago properties, he said that he held some of the property for the pool. He handled the money for the pool and turned it over to the Bridgeport and South Chicago company.

Col. Pettit—According to your account this property cost $825,000 and as early as January, 1890, some one paid $1,250,000 cash for this property. Who got the difference?

Mr. Abbott—I do not know. I only know that I had a $40,000 interest in the dock pool and I got that money back and about $10,400 additional.

Mr. Pettit brought out that the $1,250,000 which was paid for the property was paid to Colby, Abbott, and Hoyt, but Mr. Abbott could remember nothing in connection with it. Mr. Abbott admitted that the Chicago Great Western road never made connection with the Chicago South Branch Dock property. Mr. Pettit questioned Mr. Abbott closely about the connection with other roads at the Chicago terminals. Mr. Abbott said he was in the Northern Pacific Board of Directors to represent the Wisconsin Central road and he and Mr. Oakes had several conferences in regard to forming connection with the Atchison, the Baltimore and Ohio, and other roads. He spent over half an hour in praising all of the lines in the Chicago terminals and pointing out the points of value in these lines, but he showed a lack of knowledge as to the earnings of these terminals, not remembering anything about the receipts.

JOHN LITTLE PARDONED BY ALTGELD

Sentenced for Five Years for Stealing a Handkerchief and Twenty-five Cents.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld has pardoned John Little, convicted of robbery in May, 1892, in Cook County, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary at Joliet. At the time of conviction Little was 18 years old. His crime was robbing a man in a saloon of "a handkerchief and twenty-five cents in money." Two men implicated with him were never captured. The prisoner has served two years and the Governor thinks he has been sufficiently punished. The prison physician says Little has consumption and that he cannot live long in confinement.

The ten-year sentence of Hally Doyle, a farmer's boy of Abingdon, who in a political row shot and killed an assailant after having been hit by a brick and shot, was commuted to seven years and eight months at the suggestion of the presiding Judge and the State's Attorney. Doyle already has served the time.

The sentence of George E. Kingsland, sent up for three years from Winnebago County for burglary and larceny, was commuted to one year and three months. Kingsland was associated in the crime of stealing tobacco with another country boy. The latter made no defense and was given only one year. The commutation is virtually a pardon.

STEAM HEATER EXPLODES IN A CAR.

A Dozen Passengers Injured in a Curious Accident Near Princeton, Ill.

PRINCETON, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—A steam heater exploded in a chair car on No. 2, the east-bound through train of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, at 5 o'clock this morning. Harvey Wright, the porter, was seriously injured, and a dozen passengers received slight wounds. The accident occurred on the high bridge crossing Bureau River, one mile west of this city. The train was immediately stopped by the conductor, and some of the passengers had narrow escapes from falling from the bridge in their efforts to leave the car, which filled rapidly with steam. Three women and four men were scalded about the head and arms by escaping steam and hot water and several others were lacerated by flying metal and glass. Every window in the car was knocked out and much of the woodwork was shattered. The train was halted until the steam was shut off and then pulled into this city, where the wounds of the injured were dressed.

CENTRAL PACIFIC TO BE FORCED TO PAY

Satisfaction of the Government's Claims Will Take All the Stanford Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 6.—Attorney-General Olney's action in filing a claim for $15,000,000 against the Stanford estate as a preliminary step to force the government's claim against the original holders of the Central Pacific grant has caused the greatest excitement here. It is now learned that the government's claim was presented May 26, but the proceeding was kept secret in order not to embarrass the financial operations of the estate. The Stanford estate was recently appraised at $17,600,000. Since then heavy obligations have been met and it is stated now that the enforcement of the government claim would practically wipe out the estate, not only leaving the widow penniless but cutting off all the beneficiaries under the late Senator's will, including the endowment of $2,500,000 to the Stanford University. It is even said that the estate after the liquidation of its acknowledged debts may not equal the amount of the claim of the government. In this event Senator Stanford's deed of trust under which Stanford University was founded would not stand, in case the decision of the courts should be in favor of the government, and the university would necessarily be sacrificed to satisfy the judgment. Mrs. Stanford, in an interview, has stated that the government's claim will be resisted to the fullest extent of her ability. She regards the proceedings in the nature of a test case and is not surprised at the filing of the claim. Further than those statements she will not talk. An idea of the probable defense was given last night by Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Stanford's attorney. In an interview he said: "The opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States is entitled to a great deal of consideration, but he is proceeding on a wrong assumption. I do not think the government will ever be able to collect anything from the estate of Leland Stanford. The government issued the bonds to aid in the construction of the Central Pacific railroad, but neither Mr. Stanford nor any one else ever agreed to pay the government back. The bonds operate as a second mortgage. It is not a debt, and while the Attorney-General is perfectly right that in California the members of a corporation are personally responsible for the debts of the corporation, he is wrong in assuming that the mortgage is a debt. You can't compel a man to pay a mortgage. If I borrow $1,000 on a piece of property valued at $500 the holder of the mortgage cannot compel me to pay it when it comes due. He can foreclose the mortgage and take the property, and that is all. So in this case of the Central Pacific railroad company the government holds a second mortgage on the company's property of $60,000,000. The government by paying the first mortgage of $60,000,000 can foreclose the second mortgage and get control of the road. But it is not to be presumed that the United States would care to expend $120,000,000 to get control of a railroad that could be built for one-third that amount. William F. Harris, the railroad company's chief counsel, gave a similar expression of opinion. Neither of these lawyers, however, enters into discussion of the allegations offered by Congressman Maguire and others loudest in the demand for prosecution of the claims against C. P. Huntington and the Stanford, Crocker, Searles, and other estates. Today is the last day under the law which Mrs. Stanford has to accept or reject the government's claim. It is believed she will simply ignore the matter, which, in law, amounts to rejection. It will then be in order for the government to institute suit either in the United States courts or in the Superior Court in San Francisco. Attorney-General Olney's claim was filed in the Probate Court in San Francisco before Judge Coffee, where the Stanford estate is now undergoing settlement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Representative Maguire of California thinks the government claim of $75,000,000 against the Central Pacific should be secured from the big estates of Stanford, Hopkins, and Crocker, the first mortgage bonds being secured by the road itself. His views will be presented to the House Committee on Pacific Roads at an early day. Representative Geary of California thinks the government should take possession of the Central Pacific property and control the road, and will address the committee on the subject next Monday. President C. P. Huntington is in the city watching the trend of Congressional sentiment. Today he conferred with a number of members on the subject.

LAKE FOREST COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

It Begins This Morning and Lasts Until June 13—Order of Exercises.

Commencement exercises at Lake Forest University will begin today and will continue until June 13. The order of exercises is under the direction of Prof. Lewis Stuart and is as follows:

Thursday evening, graduating exercises of Lake Forest Academy at Reid Hall; Friday evening, academy promenade at Reid Hall; Saturday evening, freshman and sophomore prize contest in declamation at Durand Art Institute; Sunday, 10:30 a. m., baccalaureate address by President John M. Coulter at Presbyterian church; 7:45 p. m., address before Christian Organization at Presbyterian church; Monday, 3 p. m., annual Ferry Hall concert at Ferry Hall Chapel; Monday, 8 p. m., oratorical contest of the junior class at Durand Art Institute. Tuesday, 10 a. m., commencement exercises of Ferry Hall at Presbyterian church; 8 p. m., alumni reception at Durand Art Institute. Wednesday, 10 a. m., college commencement exercises at Presbyterian church; 1 p. m., alumnæ banquet at Durand Art Hall; 8 p. m., President's reception at Durand Art Hall.

The graduating class of the college numbers twenty-five, of whom three are girls. The highest honor with the valedictory has been awarded to Miss Grace Pearce of Waukegan. The second honor with the salutatory was captured by G. T. B. Davis of Chicago. At the academy the senior class numbers fourteen and the first honors and valedictory have been won by John E. Kemp of Lake Forest, while second place goes to B. S. Cutter of Buffalo, N. Y.

At Ferry Hall the graduating class is composed of fifteen young women. The first and second honors were won by Miss Laura E. Bird of Menominee, Mich., and Miss Emma E. Parmenter of the same place. At the Western intercollegiate tennis tournament to be held at the Chicago University courts June 14 Lake Forest will send Messrs. Thornton and Hedges for the doubles and D. Fales for the singles.

The Season at Gogebic, Mich.,

is open, and the Gogebic Hotel and Cottages are ready for the entertainment of guests. The black bass fishing was never better and every facility is offered for a most enjoyable outing at this delightful resort. Through sleeping car service on train leaving Chicago via the Northwestern line at 5 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. For reduced rate excursion tickets and full information apply at ticket office of the Northwestern line, 208 Clark street.

Champagne as a restorer has no equal. Cook's Extra Dry Imperial is pure, delicious, and sparkling.

Charles E. Newton, the hatter, 145 Dearborn street. Hats, caps, canes, umbrellas, etc.

The Andrews folding bed has several features found in no other. 215 Wabash avenue.

COLLEGE DAYS ENDED

COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHAMPAIGN.

Largest Graduating Class in Its History Pays Its Final Homage to Its Alma Mater—Dr. Angell, President of the University of Michigan, Delivers the Chief Address—Closing Exercises at Purdue—Naval Cadets Show Their Skill at Annapolis—Drill at West Point.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The graduating exercises at the University of Illinois were witnessed by nearly 3,000 people today in the spacious military hall. Music was given by the University Military Band and the Twin City Choral Union. Acting Regent Burrill introduced Dr. James B. Angell, President of the University of Michigan, who delivered the formal address. He devoted the first part of his address to a consideration of the important educational chapter which the history of the last fifty years furnishes, and especially what the half century has done for State Universities in the West. He spoke of the State institutions of Michigan, Ohio, California, and the Dakotas, and referred to the great University of Illinois and its promising condition, saying the institution had been twenty-six years in existence and had reached a development to which Harvard had only attained in two centuries or more. He recalled the opening of the University of Illinois under Dr. Gregory as though it had been but yesterday, mentioning that three of the present professors, including the Acting Regent, had been here through all the history of the institution. He said the Legislature had shown increased appreciation of its work in recent years. Its friends should not be impatient because its progress had not been more rapid, but should be thankful that it had gone forward with so swift a pace, and should continue to look with well-grounded hope for still larger success in the future.

Following is the graduating class:

L. P. Atwood, Rockford; C. L. Babcock, Harvard, Neb.; L. W. Barker, Sparta; Otto Bauman, Quincy; H. E. Besley, Peoria; Pearl Boggs, Urbana; H. H. Braucher, Lincoln; H. A. Browning, Elgin; A. W. Busn, Joliet; C. J. Butterfield, Chicago; Paul Chipman, Mount Carmel; A. C. Clark, Urbana; B. D. Coffman, Champaign; Thomas Crawford, Sterling; R. J. Dickinson, Eureka; L. J. Eakle, Foreston; M. J. Engberg, Chicago; H. B. Ferris, Carthage; F. J. Foote, Champaign; A. B. Foster, Bradford; T. C. Frye, Congerville; R. E. Gant, Mount Sterling; O. E. Goldschmidt, Chicago; J. E. Hallinen, Champaign; G. H. Heideman, Elmhurst; F. S. Holbrook, Englewood; B. B. Holston, Nashville; C. F. Hottes, Mascoutah; D. H. Jansen, Pekin; Thomas Jasper, Quincy; Albert Johannsen, State Center, Ia.; O. A. Johannsen, State Center, Ia.; J. W. Kennedy, Collinsville; F. W. Kerchner, Belleville; C. B. Kimball, Champaign; J. A. Lowry, Gibson City; H. M. McCaskren, Rantoul; L. E. McCaskrin, Rantoul; Ernest McConnell, Table Rock, Colo.; Flora McCormick, Champaign; John McNutt Jr., Humboldt; G. C. Miller, Rockford; Peter Mogensen, Copenhagen, Denmark; E. W. Morris, Onarga; D. C. Morrisey, Champaign; E. K. Nelson, Paris; M. E. Nichols, Urbana; J. L. Parry, Tolono; A. C. Phelps, Lockport; W. B. Riley, Champaign; J. J. Rutledge, Alton; Albert Schneider, Weston; Gertrude Shawhan, Urbana; W. T. Slater, Momence; W. G. Spurgin, Urbana; E. W. Stocker, Rock Island; William Strauss, Pittsfield; A. P. Sy, Altamont; W. C. Tackett, Champaign; B. F. Templeton, Palestine; W. E. Tourr, Chana; C. H. Trego, Hoopeston; T. P. Walton, Paxton; A. Weaver, Danville; F. J. Weedman, Chicago; C. T. Wilder, Champaign; R. A. Wood, Woodburn; O. C. Woolsey, Polo.

PURDUE CLOSES A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Twentieth Annual Commencement Exercises Held at Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The twentieth annual commencement exercises at Purdue University took place today. The graduating class numbered seventy-nine—sixty-six regular graduates and thirteen being given advanced degrees. Only five of the graduates took active part in the proceedings, as follows: Murat Ethelbert Hayes, "Design of Highway Bridge"; Miss Alida Cunningham, "Value of Seed Characters in Determining Specific Rank"; Emil Jerome Fermier, "Design of Apparatus for Testing Power Transmission by Ropes"; Jesse Marshall Barrett, "The Preparation and Properties of Milk Sugar"; Edward Ellsworth Reynolds, "An Experimental Study of Alternating Currents." The commencement oration was delivered by Dr. Merrill E. Gates, President of Amherst College. The address of Dr. Gates was one of the most learned and forcible delivered before the graduating class of Purdue. Dr. Gates expressed the earnest hope that the Indiana Legislature would promptly provide the means for fully restoring the splendid mechanical hall which was burned last January, four days after its dedication. There was an unusually large number present, many coming from a distance. This closed the most successful year in the history of Purdue College.

CADETS SHOW SKILL IN BATTLE.

Target Practice and Artillery Drill Follow the Action on Water.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 6.—[Special.]—The little cruiser Bancroft carried the cadets and Board of Visitors out in the bay this morning, where the board was entertained with the marksmanship of the cadets in a sham battle afloat. The vessel was commanded by Commander Chester. At the same time four cutters manned by the first and third divisions left the boat house to assist in the maneuvers. As the Bancroft neared the point of attack the guns on the port side were run out and the bombardment began. Soon the signal was given to the cutters to advance and attempt a landing. At the word of command the cutters dashed forward, and under cover of the guns of the Bancroft succeeded in making a landing. As the cutters grounded on the shore the fighting men leaped out into the water and waded to the shore. Oars were dropped, some of them going overboard in the hurry to reach the foe. Each boat was left in charge of two cadets, who busied themselves in picking up boat equipments while the rest of them charged the works. The attack was executed with precision and was realistic. After the fort had been stormed and captured the Bancroft proceeded out in the bay, where the target had been placed for the cadets. It was made of heavy canvas painted black and mounted vertically on an anchored float. The range was determined by trial shots. The projectiles struck all around the target many of them passing through it. At the conclusion of the practice the Bancroft returned to the wharf, arriving at noon. The cadets were formed into a battalion of artillery at 4 o'clock this afternoon with a battery of eight pieces consisting of four rapid-firing guns and four Gatling guns. They were deployed in every way depending upon maneuvers of the field. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the dress parade, which was to have taken place at 6 o'clock, was dispensed with.

GOOD WORK OF WEST POINT CADETS.

Gun Practice Pleases the Board of Visitors—Program for the Week.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 6.—[Special.]—The military exercises today were held at the foot of the hill north of the academy. Here the big guns of the seacoast battery are mounted. The privates and gunners were all members of the second class. In this drill the gunners held the rank of corporals; the chiefs of detachments, who were first-class men, acted as sergeants. The gunners were Cadets Austin, Stanley, Simmons, Hammatt, Lewis, and Langdon. The chief of detachments were E. Bell, C. C. Smith, Barden, Wise, Kilburn, and Battle. Cadet Pence was the scorer. The Board of Visitors was pleased with the exhibition, and the spectators evidently enjoyed the thundering of the cannon. The target was placed at 2° elevation above the battery and the range for the guns was 2,100 yards. The 13-inch seacoast mortar was manned by Cadet Hammatt. The second and fourth classes finished their examinations today. Prof. Tillman and his assistants examined the second class in chemistry, mineralogy, and geology. Four members of the second and two of the third classes were turned out for reëxamination. Secretary Lamont is expected here tomorrow. The field day sports will take place Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Col. Mills will command the corps in the school of the battalion tomorrow. The drill will take place on the plains. Cadet William B. Ladue will graduate at the head of his class. Cadet William J. Barden had kept the lead for two years, but his record in discipline is not quite as high as that of Cadet Ladue.

VACCINATION CAUSES INSANITY.

Martha Ritter Said to Have Lost Her Mind Through Inoculation.

Martha Ritter, aged 22, living at No. 38 Emma street, was vaccinated two weeks ago by one of the health officers. A week after the vaccination the girl showed signs of mental derangement and she remained away from home for one night and the following morning the girl was found wandering around the street demented. The girl was an accomplished musician prior to the time she was vaccinated, but at the present time her mother says she is unable to play any simple piece on the piano. The girl's mother claims her daughter's condition is due solely to the effects of the vaccination. She again left home two days ago and the police were notified a second time. Yesterday she was found on Washington street and was taken to the Desplaines Street Station. Mrs. Ritter says it is not safe for her daughter to be at large and she has asked the authorities to have the girl examined as to her sanity.

Search has been abandoned for the tramp ill with smallpox who spent some time in a car of wheat consigned from Hull, Ill., to a Board of Trade firm. The health officers say they are not certain the man had any contagious disease. The firm still refuses to receive the car.

KELLY DETERMINED TO ENTER CAIRO.

Large Force of Special Policemen on Duty to Resist Him.

CAIRO, Ill., June 6.—Commodore Kelly of the industrial army reached here this afternoon and announced that he will enter the city with his men despite the opposition of the city officials. One hundred and eighty-seven special policemen are on duty, and they will resist any attempt of the commonwealers to cross the corporation limits. Serious trouble is expected.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 6.—[Special.]—A squad of the second California regiment of the commonweal army arrived here today under command of J. T. Cook and went into camp in the city park. Col. Vinette, with another California squad, will arrive tomorrow. They will march to Kansas City, where they expect to proceed by boat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Twenty-five New England Coxeyites, under Taylor, joined the discouraged and hungry Coxey army today. The commonwealers are blue, and many of them are scattering through the surrounding counties. Jesse Coxey was at the Commissioner's office today seeking a permit for a parade in honor of Coxey, Browne, and Jones on their release from jail.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 6.—The fifty-two members of Fry's army, arrested for attempting to steal a Baltimore and Ohio train yesterday, were released today on condition that they leave the city. Gov. McCorkle ordered them punished, but his message arrived too late.

GASTON DIDN'T TELL ALL HE KNOWS.

Mr. Cadmus Relates a Strange Story Touching That Sugar Trust Conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Representative Cadmus of New Jersey testified today before the Sugar Investigating committee that Gaston, the wire manufacturer, met him in the Arlington Hotel corridors the morning following the night conference and slapped him on the shoulder with an evident show of satisfaction, saying: "Cadmus, I don't believe that the tariff bill is going to pass." The committee asked Mr. Cadmus to give the names of those present at the conference. He answered he did not recall that Gaston mentioned the names of any public men or others present. Mr. Cadmus added with emphasis that if he had learned any names, he would positively decline to give them to the committee.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Arrived—Gebhart.

ALPENA, MICH.—Sailed—Wells, Chicago.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Uganda, Tower.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Departed—Cuba, Buffalo.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Departed—Curtis, Holland, Fassett, Reid, Buffalo.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Cleared—Wetmore, Brunette, Niko, Churchill, Escanaba.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Joys. Cleared—Norman, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Missoula, Neshoto, Prentice, Hackley. Cleared—Manhattan, Escanaba; Paige, Ames.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Down—Ohio, Pickands, James Hall, Craggs. Up—Tecumseh, Cameron, Cavalier, Marquette; St. Magnus, Duluth; Haskell.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Nahant, Republic, McVea, Mabel Wilson. Cleared—Gilchrist, Two Harbors; Aberdeen, Marquette, Spademan, Maria Martin, Angus Smith, Duluth.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Baldwin and tow, London, Glasgow, Dundee, Paisley, Lewiston, Brazil. Cleared—Coal—Samoa, Sheriffs, Harry Packer, Manitowoc, Chicago.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Ross, Hickox, 9 a. m.; Rudolph, 5:30 p. m.; Martin, 6; Neil, Parks, 6:30. Up—Goodman, Grandy, 8:30 last night; Olga, 9:30; Magill, 3 p. m.; Boscobel and consorts, 8.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Montana, Gratwick, China, North Wind, Lansing, Kaliyuga. Cleared—Doty, Jeanette, Sauber, German, ore, Lake Erie ports; Paris, wheat, Buffalo; Peerless, flour, Chicago; Kaliyuga, Two Harbors.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Arrived—Oscoda and tow. Cleared—Ore—Yakima, Hundred Thirty, Thirty-one, Grover, Stone, Chicago; Onoka, Hesper, Curry, Roumania, Barium, Hundred Fifteen, Sixteen, Buffalo. Lumber—Johnstone, Constitution, Cleveland.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Mariska, 8 a. m.; Aztec, Zepotec, Japan, 9; Roanoke, Mariposo, 10; Nyanza, Colorado, 3 p. m.; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 8; Forbes, McLachlan, 9. Down—Yuma, 10 last night; Spry, Johnson, Pioneer, midnight; Rosedale, 1 a. m.; Merida, 5; Neosho, Livingstone, 7; Siberia, 8; Healey, 10; Rhodes, 11; Continental, Holland, noon; Harvey Brown, 1 p. m.; Spencer, Pennington, 2; Alberta, 3; Glidden, Sage, 6; Oades and consort, 7; Iosco, 9.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Gov. Smith, 10 last night; Tacoma, 1:15 a. m.; Elphicke, 5:50; Hudson, Lake Forest, 8:40; Castalia, 9:30; Canisteo and consorts, Pawnee and consorts, 12:30 p. m. Up—Syracuse, 9:30 last night; Caledonia, 5:50 a. m.; Norwalk, 6; Skylark, 9:15; Sawyer and consorts, 10; Hurlbut, Clint, 11:30; Cambria, 12:20 p. m.; Manchester, 12:30; Two Boyces, 7. Wind—West, fresh, clear.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Corona, 1:20 a. m.; Orr, 2; Commodore, 2:20; Samuel Mitchell, Dyer, 2:30; Republic, 2:40; Fayette Brown, 3; Marina, 3:40; Alcona, Alta, 4; Stafford and consorts, Fisk, 8:20; Superior, Ely, 9:20; Jewett, 10; Northern Wave Specular and consort, 10:20; Jenks, 11; Choctaw, 4 p. m.; Avon, 4:20; Empire State, 4:40; William Chisholm, 6; Gov. Smith, Henry Chisholm and consorts, 9; Delaware, 9;20; Veronica, Amboy, 9;40. Wind north, light.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Andaste, Pontiac, Santa Maria and consorts (cleared), 12:30 a. m.; Devereux, 3:30; Roman, Cadillac, 4:10; Saxon, 5:30; Manola, 6:10; Kirby, 6:20; Wade, 7:15, Marube, 8; Maytham, 8:10; Egyptian, Langdon, 8:30; Farwell, Rutter, Godfrey, Panther, Massasoit, 9:50; Masaba, Philip Minch, 10; Pasadena, Adriatic, Southwest, 10:10; New York, 11; Seneca, 12:40 p. m.; Drake, 1:20; Avotian, 2; Northwest, 3; Two Wallaces, 3:10; Viking, Tilden, Maxwell, 4:10; Bulgaria, 6; Briton, 6:30; Topeka, 6:40.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—A. Soper, Pewaukee, Menominee; Winnie Wing, Manistee; S. J. Luff, Detour; Vega, Rapid River; Arenac, Washburn; Norman, Masonville; S. Langell, Duluth; Four Brothers, Ludington; Resumption, Ford River; Butcher Boy, J. B. Wilbor, Marinette; E. E. Thompson, Empire; R. Mott, Sturgeon Bay; T. H. Howland, Traverse Bay. Coal—Scranton, Oceanica, Buffalo. Sundries—Saranac, Milwaukee, Owego, Buffalo; Wissahickon, Erie.

Cleared—Grain—Dobbins, Sarbia; Mohawk, Clyde, Buffalo. Light—Annie Laura, K. Lyons, M. Dall, Muskegon; Butcher Boy, A. Soper, Marinette; B. F. Wade, Boyne City; Pewaukee, R. Mott, Radical, Menominee; Howland, Traverse City; Ida Olsen, E. R. Blake, Masonville; Belle Brown, South Manistique; A. Bradley, Green Bay; W. Wing, Manistee; L. A. Burton, Manistique; Four Brothers, Emeline, Ludington; L. Grant, Pine Lake; Vega, Rapid River; H. J. Johnson, Helvetia, Buffalo; R. Holland, Washburn.

NEEDS SCHOOL ROOM.

PROPER HOUSING OF THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN IS DISCUSSED.

The Board of Education Thinks the City Should Assume the Responsibility of the New Buildings—Report Adopted Changing the Name of the Field School to the Joseph Medill School—Smoking Chimneys Should Be Abated—Changes Are Ordered in Certain Studies.

One of the important matters now before the Board of Education is provision for the 10,000 or 12,000 children who are forced to accept seats in rented quarters and those in double divisions and basements. The Committees on Buildings and Grounds and Finance, to which was referred the Revell resolution, with the request that ways and means be determined upon to care for these children, reported progress at last evening's meeting. The joint committee has sent to the principals of all the schools for facts touching the condition of affairs and another meeting will be held to frame a report. The sanitary condition of many of the basements is said to be exceedingly bad. It is estimated that it will take $1,400,000 to erect all the buildings necessary, and the great problem is how to raise the money. The most popular plan seems to be to request the Council to assume the responsibility. Mr. Revell, the author of the resolution, favors the latter plan.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds made the following report:

Your committee would respectfully recommend that the action of the board taken at the meeting held April 25, 1894, whereby the school building in course of erection on Henry street between Throop and Loomis streets, was named the Field School be rescinded, and that the building be named the Medill School in honor of Joseph Medill.

The report was unanimously adopted.

To Be an Imposing Structure.

The new school will be a combination grammar and high school and the structure will be the most modern and convenient school building in the city. It will also be imposing from an architectural standpoint. The front will be Bedford cut stone and pressed brick with copper cornices. It will have a frontage of 193 feet by 120 feet depth. In the basement will be a playroom for the boys and girls of the grammar school and the manual training workshop for the high school. The building will be well equipped with toilet rooms and will be heated by the most modern system. The structure is so arranged that while it will be occupied by two branches in the classification of pupils, the grammar and high school will be distinctly separate. It is the intention to use the building for the overflow of the West Division High School.

THE JOSEPH MEDILL SCHOOL, HENRY STREET, NEAR THROOP STREET.

School Chimneys Smoke.

A communication was read from Smoke Inspector Adams calling the attention of the board to emission of dense smoke from chimneys of the 200 school buildings. The letter, after pointing out some of the damage caused by smoke, stated that it was the policy of the administration to abolish the smoke nuisance. It continued:

The Board of Education is one of the worst offenders against the smoke ordinances. More than 100 public schools are numbered among the chronic and persistent violators of the law. The City of Chicago, therefore, assumes the inconsistent attitude of a prosecutor in the attempt to enforce an ordinance of which one of the municipal departments is the most flagrant and conspicuous violators. It demands of private citizens that which in a corporate capacity it refuses to do itself. This fact is well understood by the owners of the steam plants. When asked to abolish smoke they retort that the city would set a good example by first checking the clouds of smoke from its hundreds of chimneys on school buildings. It costs money to maintain a smoke nuisance. Every particle of smoke which comes from a chimney is wasted fuel. The proper combustion of fuel is a science whose laws must be observed if economy be desired.

Then followed suggestions as to how the nuisance could be prevented.

Changes in Studies.

A number of important changes in the course of study in the primary and the grammar grades of the public schools were adopted. The principal changes are in the study of penmanship, mathematics, and English history. In relation to the changes the report of the committee says: The adoption of vertical writing is urged, because the position of the body which it requires is thought to be essentially more healthful than that hitherto adopted. The course recommended for mathematics is simplified and enriched. The vivid imagination displayed in many text books, and which is often supplemented by that of teachers and examiners, in creating mathematical situations not found in the heavens above, or on the earth, beneath, or in the waters under the earth for the supposed discipline of the pupil is sought to be restrained and guided and time and opportunity gained for the introduction of more practical work. Text book work in English history is provided during a portion of the eighth year."

A communication was read from L. W. Pierre, W. W. Baird, and Dunlap Smith, right of way agents of the Northwestern Elevated road, offering $200,000 for the east half of Lot 6, Block 55, of the original Town of Chicago, the same being the property occupied by Henrici's saloon and restaurant on Madison street. The property is in the line of the proposed route of the Northwestern road. The matter was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

Offers to Exchange Property.

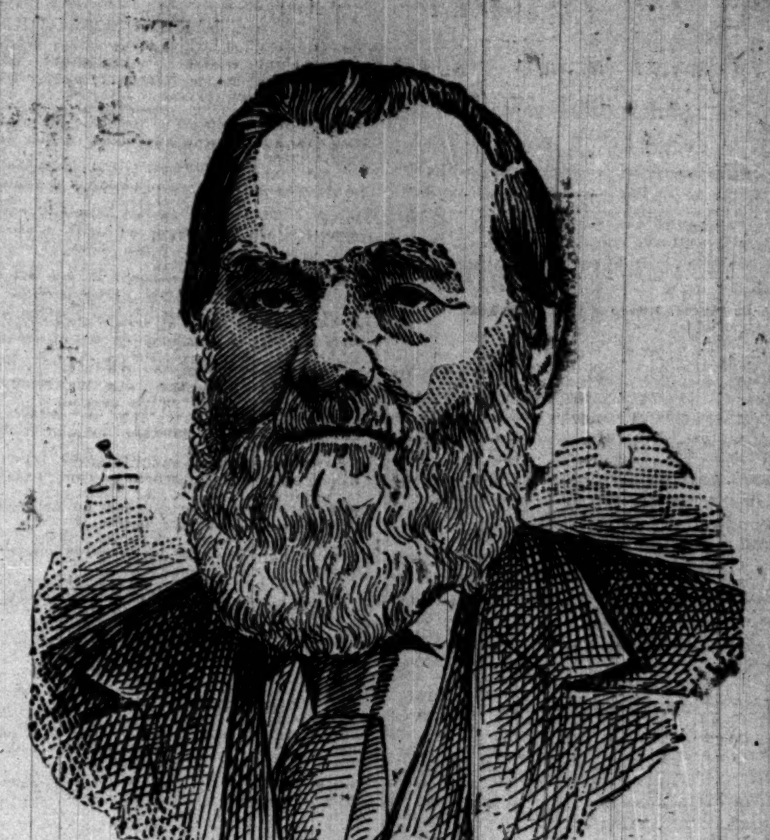
The proposed route of the Northwestern Elevated road runs through the property at Pearson and Market streets, now occupied by the Adams school. The road desires to purchase the ground or to make some exchange with the school board. A communication in relation to the subject was read. The company offers Lots 1 to 11 inclusive in Block 6, Delevan's addition on Townsend street, between Chicago avenue and Locust street, 265 by 125.31 feet to an 18-foot alley, the building on the site to be the property of the railroad company and to be removed by them. If the site mentioned be not satisfactory the company agrees to offer some other site. The company also offers to pay $16,000 for the present school building. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds recommended that the proposition be adopted, and on their motion a request was ordered sent to the Council authorizing the board to sell the Adams Street School property and to advertise for bids for a new site.

W. T. Pitney, Chicago, Drowned at Delavan.

DELAVAN, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—Will T. Pitney of No. 4454 Oakenwald avenue, Chicago, who came to the lake yesterday for the season, went out last night in a rowboat with Nate James, the clerk of Kenilworth Inn, to bring in a boat about 100 yards from the shore. Their boat was capsized, and they struck out immediately for the pier, which the clerk reached with difficulty. Mr. Pitney was probably taken with cramp, as he sank soon after starting. He was a fine swimmer, but the night was cold and he had on a heavy overcoat. Pitney was 24 years old and married.

Scotch-Irish Congress Opens Today.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 6.—Delegates to the Scotch-Irish congress, which convenes here tomorrow, began to arrive today. The New York party came in Robert Bonner's private car and included Dr. John Hall, who will deliver one of the principal addresses.

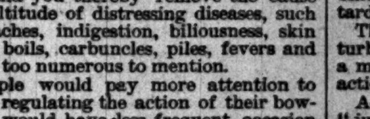


The subject of the above portrait is a prominent and much respected citizen, Mr. Robert Manson, of West Rye, N. H. Where Mr. Manson is known "his word is as good as his bond." In a recent letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Manson says:

"Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best pills I ever took for the liver. All my friends say they do them the most good."

This opinion is shared by every one who once tries these tiny, little, sugar-coated pills, which are to be found in all medicine stores. The U. S. Inspector of Immigration at Buffalo, N. Y., writes of them as follows:

"From early childhood I have suffered from a sluggish liver, with all the disorders accompanying such a condition. Doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines I have used in abundance; they only afforded temporary relief. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I did so, taking two at night and one after dinner every day for two weeks. I have reduced the dose to one 'Pellet' every day for two months. I have in six months *increased in solid flesh twenty-two pounds*. I am in better health than I have been since childhood. Drowsiness and unpleasant feelings after meals have completely disappeared."



Assist nature a little now and then with a gentle laxative, or, if need be, with a more searching and cleansing cathartic, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, biliousness, skin diseases, boils, carbuncles, piles, fevers and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctors' services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That, of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequaled, is proven by the fact that *once used, they are always in favor*. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and *regular*, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles, and indigestion.

The "Pleasant Pellets" are far more effective in arousing the liver to action than "blue pills," calomel, or other mercurial preparations, and have the further merit of being purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system; no particular care is required while using them.

Composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts, their cost is much more than is that of other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four "Pellets" are put up in each sealed glass vial, as sold through druggists, and can be had at the price of the more ordinary and cheaper made pills.

Dr. Pierce prides himself on having been first to introduce a Little Liver Pill to the American people. Many have imitated them, but none have approached his "Pleasant Pellets" in excellence.

For all laxative and cathartic purposes the "Pleasant Pellets" are infinitely superior to all "mineral waters," sedlitz powders, "salts," castor oil, fruit syrups (so-called), laxative "teas," and the many other purgative compounds sold in various forms.

Put up in glass vials, sealed, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is laxative, two gently cathartic.

As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, nothing equals them. They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Every child wants them.

Then, after they are taken, instead of disturbing and shocking the system, they act in a mild, and natural way. There is no reaction afterward. Their help *lasts*.

Accept no substitute recommended to be "just as good." They may be *better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who *needs* help.

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for Infants and Children.

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Office of the Columbian Museum of Chicago.

Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., May 21st, 1894.

Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the corporate members of said corporation will be held at the office of E. E. Ayer, No. 915 Old Colony Building, southeast corner of Van Buren and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill., on the 28th day of June, 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering the question of changing the name of this corporation so that the same shall be Field Columbian Museum.

H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, NORMAN WILLIAMS, OWEN F. ALDIS, C. H. McCORMICK, W. J. CHALMERS, ED. E. AYER, GEO. E. ADAMS, M. A. RYERSON, WATSON F. BLAIR, N. B. REAM, EDWIN WALKER, H. W. JACKSON, GEO. MANIERRE, ARTHUR B. JONES, Trustees.

The Tribune.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.

OPTIMISTIC Democrats still claim Texas.

THE best reply Gov. Altgeld can make to Sheriff Dowell will be to swell up and look wise.

THE most efficient recruiting agency for the Republican army just now is the Democratic United States Senate.

THE assurance of the microscopists that there are microbes in sugar is hardly necessary. Look at the Democratic Senators.

THE New York *World* classifies President Cleveland as the Greatest Living Fisherman. This claim is not borne out by his Cabinet of fossilized sprats.

ACCORDING to a recent report of State Engineer Hardee of Louisiana a Mississippi crevasse sometimes inflicts a financial loss of nearly $9,000,000. The Mississippi River comes high.

BROTHER DANA, who appears to have read the parable of Dives and Lazarus, says Dives at last accounts was in a "branch of Chicago." The address of the modern Dives is New York City, which in due time will be a branch of Chicago. Brother Dana is not far wrong.

ONE hundred and six Georgians have been appointed to office by Secretary Hoke Smith. North Carolinians come next with sixty-three, then Virginians with fifty-three. No Northern State has more than thirty-eight. Mr. Smith is a good man in many respects, but he is weak in his differentiating department.

THE New York stock market was strong yesterday. The local stocks were higher also. Sterling rates were firm and unchanged. New York exchange sold at 65 cents premium.—The leading produce markets, with the exception of provisions, were excited and materially higher. Wheat was influenced by reports of further deterioration of the winter crop and more favorable cables accompanied by orders to purchase for export. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed 3¼ cents higher, corn ⅝ cent higher, oats 2⅜ cents higher, cash rye strong, barley steady, flaxseed steady, July pork 5 cents higher, and lard and ribs 2½ cents higher.

THE *Inventive Age* notes that there are now fifty-five towns and cities in England which destroy their garbage and solid refuse by burning, using an average of about ten furnaces each for that purpose. The combustion of the material is used for the generation of steam, by which the streets are electrically illuminated, and other cities are reported to be considering the propriety of reducing their municipal expenses by this means. The Livet, the latest introduced method, is stated to burn on an average 331 pounds of rubbish per hour for each square foot of grate surface, with an evaporation of 4.08 pounds of water for each pound of rubbish consumed. The cost of the process is said to be less than one-fifth of that involved in the use of the best Lancashire boiler burning coal and evaporating ten pounds of water per pound of coal.

LORD ROSEBERY's horse Ladas has won the English Derby, contrary to the predictions and tips of some of the Tory sporting men. Even from a political standpoint this is of more importance, not to say advantage, to the Liberal Premier than the gain of half a dozen seats from the Conservatives. It makes him the political as well as the sporting favorite of the English racing men—an enormous constituency. Thousands of people, mostly Tories, have won money on Ladas, and will feel correspondingly kind towards his owner, while if they had lost money on him there would have been more Tories than ever. The result demonstrates that Rosebery is a lucky man, and that will count with John Bull, who has a good deal of superstition in his moral make up. He has now verified his own prediction that he would become Prime Minister of England, marry England's greatest heiress, and win the Derby. Rosebery is indeed lucky.

THERE was a meeting of disgruntled Twelfth Ward Democrats Tuesday night at which resolutions were passed and speeches were made by the ward statesmen denunciatory of Mayor Hopkins for his alleged efforts "to place ropes about their necks" and "crush out their political existence." Of course this means nothing at all, and the meeting was simply in the nature of a ridiculous bluff intended to scare Hopkins. The Twelfth-Warders who were at that meeting consisted mainly of the pap-suckers, professional bummers, and henchmen of the gang leaders. The ass is never found far away from its master's crib. Their resolutions mean nothing. When the time comes the collar will be put on their necks and they will be marched up to the polls and voted as usual, and as usual they will be found bulldozing voters on the other side, padding registries, voting from vacant lots and in the name of dead men, and stuffing ballot boxes. Denunciation by such a crowd of bummers as these fellows will have no effect at the City Hall.

LORD ROSEBERY recently visited Birmingham, made a speech there, and scored heavily at the expense of Mr. Chamberlain. The last named gentleman is now opposing disestablishment in Wales and the imposition of a small extra tax on brewers and distillers. Lord Rosebery reminded him that he was not always the champion of the publican and the parson and quoted from Mr. Chamberlain's Radical program the follow choice extract:

> The church is an organization of privilege, and the alliance between parson and publican, Bible and beer, which is always talked about at the period of a general election, is something more than a jest, and is not merely the alliterative invention of the malcontent Radical. The two orders of men, parsons and publicans, stand upon the same political level. They only quarrel when one complains that he is deprived of his due share of patrons and customers by the other. Clergy and licensed victualers have alike a large vested interest to defend.

The Liberal Premier followed up the quotation by saying that he regarded it as "a trifle too coarse" and not "to my [his] taste." The Birmingham Liberals wildly cheered the spirited attack on the ex-Radical, who will, no doubt, reply in due time.

THE SUGAR TRUST SENATORS AND THE FIFTY MILLION ROBBERY.

Following is the list of the Senators who voted for or were paired for the Jones sugar schedule which hands over for the next twelve months fifty millions of the sugar revenues of the government to the sugar trust. The Democrats are in roman, the Populists in small caps, and the lone Republican in italics. The paired Senators are (*) starred:

ALLEN (Neb.),	KYLE (S. D.),
*Bate (Tenn.),	Lindsay (Ky.),
*Berry (Ark.),	Martin (Kas.),
Blackburn (Ky.),	*McPherson (N. J.),
Blanchard (La.),	*McLaurin (S. C.),
Butler (S. C.),	Mills (Tex.),
*Brice (O.),	Mitchell (Wis.),
Caffery (La.),	Morgan (Ala.),
*Call (Fla.),	Murphy (N. Y.),
Camden (W. Va.),	*Palmer (Ill.),
Cockrell (Mo.),	Pasco (Fla.),
Coke (Tex.),	Pugh (Ala.),
Daniel (Va.),	*Quay* (Pa.),
Faulkner (W. Va.),	Ransom (N. C.),
George (Miss.),	Roach (N. D.),
Gibson (Md.),	Smith (N. J.),
Gordon (Ga.),	Turpie (Ind.),
*Gorman (Md.),	Vest (Mo.),
Gray (Del.),	Vilas (Wis.),
Harris (Tenn.),	Voorhees (Ind.),
Hunton (Va.),	Walsh (Ga.),
*Jarvis (N. C.),	White (Cal.).
Jones (Ark.).	

These are the grave and reverend seigniors of Democracy who voted to postpone the collection of the duty on raw sugar till the 1st of January, so that the sugar trust, which has made contracts for this year's crop with sugar-growing countries, may import it *duty free* between now and then, and may supply the sugar consumers of the United States next year with that article at the same price as if it had paid the 40 per cent duty, pocketing thus fifty million dollars which would go into the National Treasury if the collection of the tax were to begin the day the bill passed.

The people want to know in the case of each of these Senators whether he voted as he did for boodle or out of his love and affection for the sugar trust. Not one of them has yet said a word to throw any light on this point. Not one of them has explained or defended his astounding course. They have sat mum under Republican Senatorial questioning. Not one of them has had the courage to rise in his place and confess that he was an innocent fool who did not comprehend that the Treasury was to be defrauded out of a vast sum of taxes or to confess that he had a "rake off" in a corrupt deal with the sugar trust, and had cast a vote which damned him and had betrayed his constituents and his country without stipulating for the customary thirty pieces of silver. But explain they must.

ROSSER'S ROT.

In the swashbuckler harangue which was made at the Richmond, Va., Confederate monument dedication by the notorious Confederate cavalry retreater, Thomas L. Rosser, that malignant rebel uttered the following infamous lie:

> The army that devoured us was an army of substitutes (?). We killed all the substitutes (?) and the men whom they represented stopped at home and made money, and now draw pensions (!). I despise the Congressman who gives the United States money to a pensioner. This country can't stand when it makes one citizen support another. I shall never vote for a Congressman who is in favor of government pensions. I will say to Massachusetts, you pay your pensioners as Virginia pays hers.

This is the kind of incendiary stuff which was applauded at Richmond, and if it is to be taken as an evidence of Virginia reconstruction then there is much work to be done in that State yet before it will get the first glimmering idea of loyalty. The statement does not admit of argument simply because it is a malignant lie inspired by Rosser's venomous hatred of the North. It is only necessary to remember that as a cavalry officer his time was mainly spent in retreating from Sheridan's Union troopers. He never showed those troopers his face. They knew him only by his back. The only point in which he excelled them was in running, and he could run faster because he knew the country better. Little Phil Sheridan chased him every time he saw his back, and if his legs had been longer or Rosser had not started to run the moment that he found Sheridan was anywhere in that section of Virginia he would have made short work of him. And Little Phil was no "substitute," as this braggart professional retreater well knows, nor were his troopers. They were volunteers of the sort Rosser never cared to encounter, hence his continual racing up and down country to get away from them. The trouble with Rosser is that he had two or three slaves out of whom he used to make a living before Sheridan and his troopers got after him, and now he has to make a living without them. But what kind of Union men are these people of Richmond who applauded such venomous rot as Rosser uttered at their celebration? Was there not one Confederate soldier there with magnanimity enough or shame enough to get up and publicly rebuke this fellow who never showed the enemy anything but his back, who spent his time in running away, and yet has the effrontery to prefix his name with the title of "General"? General of what? General of the art of sprinting?

TO PAY WAGES IN CHEAP SILVER.

A paper that is committed to the advocacy of silver monometallism says if the gold standard is kept in effect long enough cotton will sell at five cents per pound to keep company with wheat at 50 cents per bushel. Supposing this to be true, how would the position of the raisers of wheat and cotton be benefited by a debasement of the currency unit one-half so as to pay the planter ten half cents per pound and the farmer 100 half cents a bushel? More than two-thirds of the cotton crop of the United States and a third part of the wheat crop are sold abroad on the gold basis, and the prices paid for what is exported, as reckoned on the gold basis, determine pretty closely the prices at which the other part of those crops is sold for domestic consumption. There would not be any rise in the gold prices as a consequence of our adopting the silver standard, and if the growers of wheat and cotton obtained two 50-cent dollars for the same quantity of material they now sell for one 100-cent dollar, would they not have to pay twice as many of the 50-cent dollars as they now pay 100-cent dollars for all they have to buy? Then where would be their gain?

Some of them seem to think they would benefit thereby. In fact they are counting upon being able to pay for their hired labor with the same number of cheap dollars as that of the full value dollars they now have to pay for it. That is what they seek to do. They have been told by the apostles of the silver monometallic gospel that the hired hands in India, China, and some other Eastern countries are such ignorant folks as to be utterly oblivious to the fact that the silver coin in those free coinage countries is not at par with gold, as it used to be, and these American shriekers for cheap money fancy the wage classes in this country could be kept in the same mental blindness. They deliberately calculate on cutting down by one-half the effective value of the wages to be paid to their hired help and look to this nefarious feature of the cheap money scheme to give them a greater profit than they can realize under present gold value payments.

So the movement in favor of "free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1," like the free trade movement, is a blow aimed at labor. It is expected and intended to reduce the effective compensation of the wage toiler. The program is to pay him with the same number of cheap dollars that he now receives for a week's work in good money, while each of those cheap dollars will not buy more than at present 50 cents' worth of food, clothing, fuel, or any of the other things which are necessary to the welfare of the worker and his family. And they have the effrontery to ask the wageworker to vote for a change which would place him in this predicament, and hope that he is asinine enough to do it. They have the brazen impudence to assure the workmen it would be for their benefit to get half worth dollars paid them for their labor, when the persons giving this assurance know well they are counting upon the contrary, and that this expectation is the chief reason why they want free silver coinage at a ratio which would cut off 50 per cent of the buying power of the American dollar.

SEAT THE NEW JUDGE WITHOUT DELAY.

The Republicans having elected their candidate for Supreme Court Judge in the Fourth Judicial District it is desirable that he should take his seat as soon as possible, so that Judge Shope, whose term ends when Mr. Carter's begins, may be relieved of the bother and annoyance of listening to arguments made about suits which will be determined after he has left the bench.

The law requires the County Clerks to canvass the returns from their respective counties within seven days after the close of the election—that is, they must finish the canvass by the 11th. The clerks are required to send their abstracts of votes cast to Springfield, where they are canvassed by the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, or any two of them, in the presence of the Governor. Then the Governor gives a certificate of election to the successful candidate. This canvass by the State officers must begin "within twenty days after the election and sooner if all the returns are received." Therefore, if the law is lived up to the new Judge ought to be sworn in by the middle of next week.

Owing to the fact that the election comes just at the commencement of a term of court, it has been customary for the County Clerks and the State Canvassing Board to lose no time, and to get through with their work at an earlier date than the law required, so the new Judge, when one was elected, might be seated at the earliest possible moment, and take part in the deliberations of that term. This should be done now. No County Clerks should hold back returns in order to keep Judge Carter off the bench at a time when the Supreme Court is considering and deciding the pending question of the constitutionality of the apportionment law of the State. The voters of the Fourth District have a right to be represented on that question by the new instead of the old Judge.

Very possibly Democratic politicians would prefer to have Judge Shope keep his seat till the matter is disposed of. That may be one of the reasons why they are so desirous that the court should take immediate action on the apportionment suits. But in spite of that motive the Democratic County Clerks of Adams and other counties should send their returns to Springfield by special messengers before the end of the week, as they did nine years ago, and the Governor should see that the returns are canvassed at once as they were nine years ago when Judge Shope was elected. The outgoing Judge does not want to be put in the false position of passing on a most important case at the end of his term. Judge Carter should take his seat at the beginning of next week.

THE ITALIAN TAX-EATERS.

The troubles of the Italian Government have at last reached a crisis by the resignation of Sig. Crispi and his Cabinet in consequence of the Parliament's practical refusal to reform the financial budget. As long ago as 1873 Mr. Marsh, then United States Minister at Rome, declared that the civil service of Italy was rotten to the core, and that the Kingdom had been brought to the verge of bankruptcy by the tax-eaters. The impecunious aristocracy of the country and politicians of all kinds with "a pull" had fastened hordes of their friends and relatives on the new government. These parasites drew from the revenues more than three times the equivalent of their services. Since that time the evil has increased rapidly, and as the only way out of the existing complication Premier Crispi asked for the passage of a resolution in Parliament to reform the budget, the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee which should present some measure for reducing the public expenditures and then that Parliament should adjourn until autumn, the Premier meanwhile being invested with full powers to act in the interest of economy. It was understood that the resolution would authorize him to cut down expenses by lopping off thousands of useless parasites who were consuming the revenues to the amount of 70 million francs annually. The situation is outlined in the following statement contained in a dispatch from Rome:

> Especially has it been understood that we would reduce seriously the great army of impiegati or public functionaries of all grades in the civil service—the most crying financial necessity of the time in Italy. To carry this out in the ordinary way with the aid of parliamentary Ministers would be next to impossible, for every member of an Italian Cabinet knows that any attempt made by him to cut down in earnest the number of civil servants employed in his department will be followed instantly by a concerted attack upon him from half a dozen different quarters in the Chamber. All the Deputies have a common interest in keeping up an interest in the system that enables them to reward their friends and punish their enemies at the expense of the public treasury.
>
> Crispi's idea was—and perhaps is—that with Parliament once prorogued and himself practical autocrat—he could strike off the heads of superfluous public servants in all directions and prepare himself to meet a new Parliament with an exhibit of actually effected economy which would command for him the applause and support of all taxpayers.

Parliament practically refused to take this step, and the Cabinet thereupon resigned. It is understood that the King will stand by Crispi, for inasmuch as he has settled the foreign policy and will not retire from the Dreibund, and therefore cannot cut down army or navy expenses, he is in favor of cutting down the number of parasites on the civil service. The question, therefore, is a puzzling one. If the King will not cut down military expenditures and the Parliament will not lop off the parasites clinging to the civil service, what is to be done? The kingdom is practically bankrupt. There is an annual deficit of 40 millions which must be met, but there is no apparent way of meeting it. No new taxes can be levied. The old taxes have exhausted the resources of the people. The people themselves are depressed and discouraged and dangerously near revolt against the government. No people in the world are as heavily taxed in proportion to their earning power as the Italians, and all these crushing burdens are imposed upon them to maintain thousands of loafers and tax-eaters who do the country no service and yet draw from the revenue over 70 million francs annually.

The same exasperating political conditions obtain in this country in relative degree in every city governed by Democrats. The last thing which Democratic municipal authorities will do in the interest of economy is to touch the salaries of tax-eaters or to reduce their numbers. It is the curse of the government of our large cities, the selfishness, greed, and audacity of tax-eating politicians in devouring the people's substance. In this city there are several thousand loafers, fastened upon the city government by Aldermen and political ward leaders, who make no pretensions to earning their salaries, who are carried up on the pay-rolls without performing service, and whose salaries were increased last spring. The city is continually hard up for money because it has to maintain this horde of parasites, who render no service for the money paid them out of the City Treasury. If this be the effect here what must it be in poor Italy, where the ability of the people to furnish revenue was exhausted years ago? What is there left for such a people except absolute bankruptcy or hopeless revolt?

THE PRESENT DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM.

The Supreme Court will begin listening to arguments tomorrow in the Danville and Springfield apportionment cases. The Democrats, who were so anxious a few weeks ago that the questions involved should not be passed on by the court, are anxious now to have the court dispose of them in the least possible time. At Danville the Democratic lawyers adopted the policy of delay. They seem to have abandoned that policy. They will consume no more time with their arguments before the Supreme Court than they can help and will give the Republicans no excuse for making long arguments in reply.

The reason for this change of policy on the part of the Democratic politicians is that they have prepared themselves to meet the contingency of the Supreme Court upsetting Crafts & Co.'s apportionment law. The moment they became convinced that the court would assume jurisdiction they began preparing for contingencies. It was first suggested by some of the leaders that the General Assembly should be called together at once and a new law passed, while the Supreme Court was still discussing the merits of the gerrymander act of 1893. That plan was rejected, for it would have been equivalent to a confession that last year's legislation was unconstitutional and a willful gerrymander.

Instead of that plan it was decided to prepare a new bill, and if the Supreme Court set aside the present law to call the Legislature together suddenly and cram through the new scheme before the 1st of July, so that the November elections may be held under it. As but twenty-two days will remain of this month and as a bill cannot be passed in less than five days, for it must be read on three different days in each House, it is plain why the Democrats are so anxious to hurry up matters in the Supreme Court and get its decision without delay if it is to be an adverse one.

A new bill, it is reported, has already been drafted, which omits all or nearly all of the technical objections set forth in the bill filed at Danville by ex-Attorney-General Hunt. Counties have been shifted to make districts more nearly equal in population. Du Page County, for instance, has been detached from Kane and added to Will. Monroe has been put with St. Clair. The Cook County districts have been rearranged more or less so as to make them more compact and contiguous and to equalize their population. But the Democratic gerrymanderers have made their changes in such a way as not to deprive themselves of the enormous partisan advantages the present law gives them. They surrender some contingent possibilities of success in a few districts, but they try to hold on to the thirty of the fifty-one districts which the present law was intended to assure them though the State may go heavily Republican on the popular vote.

The scheme is, in case the Supreme Court declares that the act of 1893 violates the Constitution, to have the Governor call an extra session at once. He can call the Legislature together the day after the opinion is delivered if he sees fit. Arrangements are said to have been made for this purpose. The death of one of their members has reduced the Democratic House membership to seventy-seven, but that is just enough if they are all present to pass their amended gerrymander bill. The address of every one of them is known. He can be summoned by telegraph instantly, and can be at his post within two days at the outside.

When the seventy-seven House Democrats are present and there is a quorum of Democrats in the Senate active operations will begin. Speaker Crafts at one end of the line and the Lieutenant-Governor at the other are expected to ram the new bill through as they did the present act. The Republicans will be allowed to have no more to say about the matter than last year. The bill will be bulldozed through each House with a rush so it may receive the Governor's signature before the 1st of July, because after that date the Republican minority can compel the enactment of a fair bill.

Then, when the Democratic partisans have put on the statute books a law which is open to none of the technical objections made by Capt. Hunt in his bill of complaint and sustained by the Supreme Court, but which gives them about all the partisan advantages which the present one does, they will ask the Republicans "what they are going to do about it," and what they have gained by their court proceedings in upsetting the first gerrymander.

This is the Democratic program. It will not be necessary to wait long to see how the first part of it works out.

WHERE DO THE COLLECTIONS FROM THE GAMBLERS GO?

Mayor Hopkins says in an interview: "I now will only deny that assessments are levied on gambling-houses." He does not deny that gambling-houses are running. He does not challenge the correctness of the assertion of the grand jury that "gambling could not and would not exist without official cognizance and protection." The remarks of the grand jury about "the connection of police and other officials" with tolerated gambling do not seem to disturb him. All he is willing to say is that the tolerated houses are not "assessed" by him.

This declaration would have more weight if the Mayor would be so kind as to find out and state what is done with those large sums which are paid monthly by the proprietors of gambling dens with the belief on their part that if they make these payments they will be "let alone." The firm conviction of the people is that the liberality—or whatever else it may be called—to the gamblers and the blindness or inactivity of the police are as closely allied as cause and effect can be. If the Mayor takes any interest in the reputation of a police force of which he is the head and for whose behavior he is responsible under the charter he would investigate and find out whether this popular belief is justified by the facts.

It is certain that a lot of gambling-houses are running wide open. The grand jury so found them. It is certain also that monthly somebody goes around to these houses and collects at each one from $300 to $500. Has the Mayor no curiosity as to where that money goes? He can find out if he chooses. If it goes to police officials, directly or indirectly, the force needs reforming badly. If some confidence operator has been bleeding the gamblers by pretending to pay money over to the police but keeping it himself, then the fellow ought to be caught and exposed, so that he may smirch the reputation of the police officers no more. If some overzealous Democratic committeeman is collecting this money for partisan uses the Mayor, who is the head of the city Democracy, should snatch this corrupt partisan out of his boots. It is beneath the dignity of a great party to depend on the contributions of the blacklegs and the plunder of the men roped into their dens.

The Mayor denies that there are "assessments." He does not deny that there are collections. Why does not he find out who does the collecting and who gets the money? As long as he fails to explore this field of bribery and corruption the belief will remain widespread that such explorations would be injurious to the interests of the Democratic machine of Chicago. The declaration of the partisan machine State's-Attorney that he will not ask for a special grand jury to examine into this gambling question tends to strengthen that belief.

SENATOR PALMER of Illinois is reported as having paired with Hansbrough, but practically he voted *for* the Jones amendment to the sugar schedule. Practically he voted to confiscate the sugar revenues in the State of Illinois for nearly a year to the extent of 40 per cent ad valorem. The four million people in this State will consume sugar enough to make a steal exceeding $1 per capita between the close of next month and the time when it will be necessary for the trust to pay duties on sugar imported after the date named for the tax to go into effect. Senator Palmer is on record as favoring the turning of that large sum of money into the treasury of the trust instead of into the Treasury of the United States, which badly needs the money to make some amends for the loss of revenue caused by Palmer and his legislative associates in Washington. His position in regard to sugar is indeed surprising. It is difficult to believe that the trust managers directly influenced his vote or that he had agreed or expects to derive any pecuniary benefit from the steal. But what are the people to think about it? What could be his motive? He certainly did not vote in the interest of the people of the United States, did not represent the interests of the people of his own State, nor even that section of them who are claimed to belong to the Democratic party. Senator Palmer has put himself in a position where he must explain why he should vote away this sorely needed money from the National Treasury and into the pockets of the sugar trust magnates. Can any of the brethren of the Democratic press in this State throw satisfactory light upon the matter? Can they tell any reason Senator Palmer had for thus taking sides with the robbers who have conspired to loot the people by the aid of Democrats in the Senate? If they can let them now speak out or else forever after hold their peace.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH's Atlanta *Journal* calls the attention of the Georgia Democrats to the following facts:

The financial plank of the platform adopted at Chicago says among other things:

> We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal, or charge for mintage, etc.

After this plank had been reported by the Committee on Resolutions, but before it had been adopted, Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado moved to amend it by inserting the word "free" before the word "coinage," so that the sentence would read:

> We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the FREE coinage of both without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, etc.

This amendment was voted down. It did not have friends enough to secure a yea and nay vote. Then the plank was adopted without amendment.

Since the convention refused flatly to indorse the free coinage of silver when the question was brought directly before it, how is it that any Democrat can abuse Grover Cleveland for opposing the free coinage of silver? The record shows that in opposing it he is carrying out the deliberate resolve of the convention which nominated him. These Democrats should read the report of the proceedings of the national convention and find just what the pledges are it made in the name of the Democracy.

ESPECIAL care must be taken by the Republicans in their selection of a candidate for County Judge. The Democratic politicians will make a desperate effort to retain their hold of this office. They will undoubtedly renominate Judge Scales, and it would be idle to deny that he has many elements of strength. He has extensive patronage at his command and he has distributed it in a manner to win votes for himself. He is extensively acquainted and has the reputation of being a good fellow, liberal in his ideas and with his money. The Democrats will rally as one man around him. The Republicans will have to pit their strongest available candidate against him. Their candidate must be a good lawyer acceptable to every section of the Republican party, a vote-getter, and a good campaigner. He ought to be selected irrespective of his location. Some are urging that he should be a resident within the election district. This is not necessary. If the strongest available candidate lives outside the district, that candidate should be named. The suggestion that the County Judge should be named before any other candidates by the convention seems to be wise. A better selection can be made at that time. It will not do to select a candidate for this office as the result of a trade.

THE Democrats have set forth many ingenious reasons to account for their overwhelming defeat in the Fourth Judicial District, but none of them have hit upon the fundamental one. It was THE TRIBUNE's automatic self-kicker that did the work, and it did it with the thoroughness characteristic of that vigorous and versatile machine. It is well known that for several days prior to the election in that district the air was full of the whir and thud of the kicker in all the twelve counties of the Fourth Judicial District. This accounts for the Democratic upset. After reflecting upon what they had accomplished in voting for Cleveland and a change hundreds of self-respecting Democrats set up the kickers and ran them for the personal satisfaction that is one of their principal charms, and then went and voted for Carter as a final expression of expiation. It was the kicker that did the work.

GEORGE B. SWIFT has gone before the County Court personally to urge that the contest case for the Mayoralty be expedited and brought to an issue. Already five months of the fifteen months of the term of the office have been spent and the demurrer stage in the preliminary proceeding of the contest has not been reached. At this rate the count of the ballots cannot be reached till the term of the office has expired. Judge Scales promised an early hearing on all the points at issue. Let him be kept to his word. Mr. Swift has done well in urging action. He is a party to the case in fact. He is willing to be made a party to the case technically and as a matter of record. If Mr. Hopkins' attorneys are sure their client was fairly elected they will not hesitate to permit a recount of the votes. If the recount shows that Mr. Hopkins received a majority of the votes that will probably end the case. It will also tell in favor of the Democrats in this county this fall. Why then does Mr. Green and his associates interpose dilatory and technical objections in the way of a count?

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The 125 amateur playwrights in Chicago, who away back in 1892 entered into a competition for a prize of $500 offered by the Carleton club for the best modern comedy of four or five acts called out by the contest, will be gratified to hear that there is a prospect of a decision being rendered in the matter in a few weeks, which, however, may mean anything from two weeks to six months in the light of past developments. The owners of manuscripts have long been making a futile effort to have their plays returned, and those who are known to be near the $500 prize have been asking if the club's treasury contained such a fund set aside for the purpose. To these questions Edward Hatch, who is directing the competition for the club, gives reassuring answers and says that when Manager McVicker, one of the committee of judges, returns to Chicago next week the matter will be closed up, the prize paid to the winner, and the unsuccessful manuscripts returned. The delay, Mr. Hatch claims, has been due to a hitch in the decision of the five judges, two of whom preferred one play, two another, and the fifth a third play. In this way the matter stood some time until the consideration of the play with a single advocate was dropped, the dissenting member of the committee joining with two others on the play of their choice. The majority, however, happened to be against the play chosen by Manager McVicker and one other, and the delay of a year, which is causing much dissatisfaction among the contestants, has been due to what seems to be a rather unnecessary attempt to bring Manager McVicker over to the views of the majority. His coming home ought to speedily settle that point, which will leave the Carleton club no excuse to longer delay fulfilling its obligations to the competitors for its prize. The club's intention is to produce the play with members of the dramatic department in the cast.

Manager David Henderson's new extravaganza, "Aladdin Jr.," will have its first production at the Chicago Opera-House tonight, and with that event will be inaugurated the eighth annual season of the American Extravaganza company. The premier of "Aladdin Jr." will be attended with all the interest which such events in theatricals attract to themselves as is evidenced by the large advance sale of seats. The Chicago Opera-House has been made new with fresh decorations, woven cane chairs, and new draperies and carpets, which will lend pleasing features to the occasion. Many new faces will appear in the cast and ballet of "Aladdin Jr.," which is the familiar nursery tale amplified by J. Cheever Goodwin and put to music by W. H. Bachelor.

"The Black Hussar" will continue the attraction at the Schiller Theater for one week longer, at the end of which time "Tar and Tartar," the opera announced to succeed it, will be put in performance. The present arrangement was made at the last moment by the management in view of the success attending the presentation of "The Black Hussar."

AT the Hamilton club banquet Tuesday evening one of Altgeld's recently appointed Justices of the Peace "referred to the decision of Judge Chetlain ordering the production of the ballots and condemned it." And it does not appear that there was any Republican at the table who ventured to rebuke this Justice-shop criticism. Yet Judge Chetlain's order was in the interest of honest elections and a fair count of the ballots which the Hamilton club banqueters were urging and which their debate tended to promote! What was the President of the Hamilton club about that he permitted impertinent criticisms of this kind to pass unrebuked? Could not Judge Hanecy, who was present, spare a few words of protest in behalf of a brother Judge?

PERHAPS our worthy Governor would like one of THE TRIBUNE's kicking machines.

IT has been hinted that every gambling house in the city pays $500 a month for the privilege of doing business, and that this money goes into the pockets of two or more high officials. Late and accurate information warrants the assertion that this is an unjust charge. Some of the gambling houses pay only $200.

WHEN Gov. Altgeld undertakes to lecture another Sheriff as to his duties he will select his victim with greater care.

AND now come some of the Democrats of the Twelfth Ward who declare that "with judges of their [the Democratic committeemen's] own selection they would seat their delegation whether elected or not" and that the primaries so conducted will be "unfair, corrupt, and fraudulent primaries." Now the judges who serve at those primaries are the same men who served at the regular election in the spring and who will serve at the registration in October and the election in November, unless removed. They will be under oath to observe the Crawford law at the primary election. But their fellow-Democrats have no faith in them. They do not believe in their honesty or their honor. How can Republicans then trust to the honor or honesty of such men? Election Commissioner Badenoch ought to make inquiries concerning them.

IT has been suggested that Mr. Higinbotham might be willing to compromise with the French exhibiters by making them a present of a set of Official World's Fair Photographs.

IT is probable John Pardon Altgeld has not heard of the automatic self-kicker. Otherwise he would not publicly have invited the Sheriff of Williamson County to kick him. The indecorousness of the invitation and of the subsequent kicking, however, is offset by the vigorous manner in which it was done.

THE Coxey movement is now proceeding with the slow, measured, leisurely step of an accomplished Delsartean going up-stairs to bed.

THE Hon. Jim Corbett is willing to fight Prof. Pete Jackson in Jacksonville, Fla., but Prof. Pete is likely to demur. He is apprehensive his color will be against him. There may be grounds for such a fear, but his name is in his favor.

THERE are hardly enough Democrats left in the Fourth Judicial District of Illinois to explain how it happened.

FROM present indications Illinois will give Pennsylvania a hard rub for the pennant as champion Republican State at the next general election.

ITS full name is the Field Columbian Museum, but it will probably be called the Field Museum for short.

IN A MINOR KEY.

After the Collision.

The cycler picked himself up, brushed the dirt from his clothes, and readjusted his cap.

"I could wish," he said, rubbing the place where the carriage-pole had struck him, "that the driver of that go-cart would keep a more civil tongue in it."

Nobly Resisting Temptation.

"Ain't that a fine horse Elder Keepalong's drivin' to church?" exclaimed Sammy. "It 'd make a splendid match for our Pete. If you could trade the chestnut filly to the Elder for that—"

"Sammy," said Deacon Ironside, looking resolutely the other way and heaving a deep sigh of mournful resignation, "this is Sunday!"

Not Afraid of Them.

Senator Blankdash (at committee meeting)—"I tell you, gentlemen, the country is aroused as never before, and the people will visit with swift retribution every man of you whom they suspect of collusion with the sugar trust. Gentlemen, you are drifting onto the rocks—"

Chorus of Eager Senators—"Where are the rocks?"

Says Indiana Is All Right.

Indianapolis *Journal*: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE says that the Republicans of Indiana can easily carry the State if they will but stop their bickerings, intimating that the party is involved in factional feuds generally. This is an error; there are dissensions in one or two districts which will, without doubt, be adjusted when the leaders have time to get the bearings and to listen to the advice of judicious friends.

LOOP WILL SUIT HIM.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL'S NEW YORK TRIP CHANGES HIS MIND.

After Investigating the Manhattan Elevated Railroad System and Its Effect Upon Property He Comes Home and Announces Himself in Favor of a Loop on Wabash Avenue—His Reasons for Advocating the Extension—Property Value Increase on Sixth Avenue.

Alexander H. Revell has become an enthusiastic advocate of the proposed down-town loop for the elevated roads. He returned from New York yesterday, after spending ten days there investigating the Manhattan system, its effect upon property, and the arguments for and against its extension. Before going to New York he expressed himself strongly against any proposition to erect an elevated structure on Wabash avenue. He now will not only give his consent to it, but will use his efforts to secure the building of the joint loop on Wabash avenue, Lake, Franklin, or Market and Harrison streets.

"I have completely changed my mind," said Mr. Revell yesterday. "My trip was undertaken entirely for my own and the information of the owner of the property I occupy on Wabash avenue, and also because I wished to satisfy myself as to whether my objections against an elevated road were well founded. I was unfamiliar with the real situation in New York and the information I received was a revelation. I had supposed stores on the lines of the Manhattan road were cheap affairs, that the surrender of the streets to the road had driven fine shops elsewhere. The contrary is the case. Some of the biggest and finest stores in New York are located on Sixth avenue. When Sixth avenue was first proposed to be used as an elevated road the merchants on that street rose up in arms against it. They declared it would ruin their property and their business. So far from doing this the road has greatly increased values and business. Many merchants have found it necessary to secure adjoining property and they have paid for this four or five times as much as it would cost before the road was built. The street is crowded all the time. I saw dry goods stores on Broadway with idle clerks, while the establishments on Sixth avenue were crowded.

"The class of people that patronize the street is the best in New York. Hundreds of carriages are drawn up along this thoroughfare. The same condition of affairs exists in Brooklyn on Fulton street, which is a much narrower street than Sixth avenue. Up town, in New York, the finest residences have grown up to and built near the elevated on cross streets. Women shoppers told me they not only did not notice the elevated road as far as its noise and appearance were concerned, but they would be unable to reach the city without it. Business-men would make a resistance which would be carried to the courts as a last resort before they would consent to the structure being removed."

"How about the claim that elevated roads have damaged property in certain parts of New York?"

"The only locality in New York that has been damaged to any extent by the road is the way down-town section. The streets are narrow and many curves are necessary, and probably some of the damage suits brought have a basis in equity, but these injuries to property are slight compared to the immense benefit conferred by the road to the city, but the same conditions in reference to damages do not exist in Chicago, but the same opportunities for benefiting property do.

"I have returned home convinced that Wabash avenue may be transformed by the proposed loop into a business street as important as New York's Sixth avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets. A great benefit will also be conferred upon Lake, Franklin, and Harrison streets which it is proposed for the other three sides of the loop.

"I would advise every man on the streets named who has a business worth $5,000 a year or property that rents for $1,000 to visit New York if he objects to the loop. His objections will vanish. It means large financial benefits to business and property. The people who live in the outskirts of the city and who want to get down to the heart of the city quickly and at a small cost will find in this plan a solution of the question of rapid transit.

"The plan of the structure should involve the erection of posts as near the surface road tracks as possible, and no sidewalk stations should be permitted. The ordinance for the loop should contain a cast-iron provision enabling any other elevated road which may be built to use it. I believe there will be no objection to this on the part of the elevated roads. A good many millions of dollars have been invested in elevated railroad enterprises in this city. Investors cannot reasonably expect returns until the roads can get further into the city. If this loop plan is not adopted the roads, of course, will endeavor to push their way further into town as best they can. They would be justified in so doing, but endless complications will follow, and any such disconnected plan will not secure a final solution of the rapid transit problem, which is one of the biggest things before the public. The question, it seems to me, can be settled for all time by the building of this loop."

CARTER'S VICTORY.

Galesburg *Mail*: The landslide still slides and keeps sliding.

Bloomington *Leader*: With such changes as that in other sections of the State it will be difficult to estimate the size of the Republican majority this fall.

Morris *Herald*: The victory is significant, for the Democrats have been doing everything possible to secure the election of a Democrat, as Judge Shope, the present incumbent, represented them.

Aurora *Beacon*: If this complete reversal of the verdict of two years ago in this Democratic stronghold is any criterion, the State of Illinois is good for a hundred thousand Republican majority this fall.

Champaign *Gazette*: The meaning is that the State will be Republican this fall anywhere from 30,000 to 50,000 majority. It will be a greater surprise if it falls under these figures than if it goes above them.

Quincy *Whig*: To Gov. Altgeld and the Democratic State Central committee: Your efforts have resulted in revolutionizing nearly every county in this Democratic stronghold. Continue your splendid service.

Rockford *Republican*: Bonney's defeat in such a rock-ribbed Democratic stronghold is attributed to the tariff tinkering at Washington and the depression which the country has suffered since the advent to power of the triumphant Democracy.

Elgin *News*: It is another "turning" and surprised even the Republicans, who did not expect so large a number of votes. Democracy, outside of Chicago, is doomed. There should be despite the gerrymander a good working majority of Republicans.

Who Is This Palmer?

Chicago *Evening Post* (Dem.): In the list of Senators who voted to give $50,000,000 to the sugar trust in addition to providing otherwise for that hungry conspiracy in a way that the atrocious McKinley could not have improved upon we find the name "Palmer." Who can this be? Impossible it should be John M. Palmer—John McAuley Palmer, the upright statesman, the people's Senator, the fiery pillar of the dark days of tariff reform. Surely the Scourge of Monopoly has not gone back on us. Who is the rank impostor who has borrowed the whiskers of a goat and thus disguised sits in the stead of this defiant Democrat? And where is John McAuley? Have the minions of protection made away with him? Is he in the Potomac or only in the soup? We are distressed about him, and while he is away the county that lies over against his home county has changed from 535 Democratic to 800 Republican.

The Contract of 1892.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): This income tax is no new discovery which Democrats are at liberty to advocate, free of any forbidding precedent. It is an old principle, frequently discussed and invariably opposed by the Democratic party. If it had been intended to make it eligible for legislation this year why did not the Democratic National convention reaffirm the declaration of the Ohio Democrats who in 1891, when Gov. Campbell ran against McKinley, put an income-tax plank into their State platform? Why did not the Ohio Democrats ask that their principle defeated in Ohio be championed by the party at large and put to the test in the name of the National Democracy? The fact that Ohio's freak declaration was not adopted at Chicago, and that the National Democratic convention preserved undisturbed its life-long record of hostility to this method of class legislation, constituted in itself a contract with the people that they should be kept safe from such a communistic revolution during the four years between 1892 and 1896. Shall that contract not be kept?

NEWS FROM [illegible]

THOUSANDS AT THE [illegible] LEE IN LO[illegible]

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

THOUSANDS AT THE Y. M. C. A. JUBILEE IN LONDON.

John Wanamaker and the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler Represent America—Illuminated Addresses Presented to Sir George Williams—Germany's Attitude on Silver Indicated at the Imperial Commission—New President of San Salvador Is Proclaimed.

LONDON, June 6.—The jubilee celebration of the international conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations took place today. The morning and afternoon services were celebrated at Exeter Hall. After the devotional service a jubilee meeting, at which ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker presided, took place. Among those present were Prince Oscar of Sweden, Vice-President Alfred Andre, Prince Bernadotte, Count von Bernstorff, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of New York, and others.

Mr. Wanamaker said that this was a wonderful conference, and that it showed how small the world was, how near we all were to each other, and how possible it was that the whole world should be converted to God. There was no longer such a thing as a stranger or a foreigner in their midst, in spite of the strange twist in their tongues.

The Rev. Dr. Chritain Klug, Prince Oscar of Sweden, and the Rev. Gustave Toppet of Geneva offered thanksgiving prayers for the fifty years of work of the association. The Rev. Joseph McCormick, Canon of York, made a speech during which he said that the world's friendships were hollow, but these associations were bound together in bonds of holy love and no power on earth or in hell could break the golden chain of influence which was becoming more and more felt in the society of nations.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler said the last fifty years had taught them that the only solid Christian unity was love's labor for the Redeemer. The Y. M. C. A. had one Master and one book, and theirs was supremely a mission to the young.

Lord Kinnaird afterwards entertained the members at dinner. Telegrams were received from all parts of the universe congratulating the conference upon the jubilee celebration. Lord Kinnaird, on behalf of the English Young Men's Christian Associations, presented President Sir George Williams with an address in a handsome album, thanking the Almighty for his abundant goodness in crowning the movement with success. His Lordship congratulated the recipient upon having been preserved to witness the remarkable extent of the work. Similar illuminated addresses were presented by the delegations from Scotland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, Denmark, and Germany. The latter country also presented the President with a bronze statue. France, as "An emblem of the eternal truth of Christendom," presented Sir George Williams with a bust of Admiral de Codigni.

At the jubilee demonstration this evening Lord Kinnaird read a telegram from the Earl of Aberdeen conveying Canada's congratulations and best wishes to President Williams. President Williams said he would take the opportunity to express his gratitude to the Queen, the Lord Mayor, and the corporation for the honors they had conferred upon him. This great gathering was an earnest of a great future for the association. Canon Fleming delivered an address in which he dilated upon the usefulness or the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. Joseph Parker of the City Temple said that the day would come when men would be ashamed to go to the Derby and when the Premier of England would be a living and loving example to the young men of the Empire. It is estimated that 10,000 persons were present.

John Wanamaker, speaking in behalf of a quarter of a million of members and a multitude of other sympathizers in America, said it had been left for a woman to put the keystone in the arch of the association's history. Her Majesty had never done aught but royal things, but she had never so widened her empire or touched the hearts of the Christian world as she did when she knighted George Williams simply for his great goodness.

A farewell meeting of the delegates will be held at Windsor Castle tomorrow.

CRUSADE AGAINST LYNCHINGS.

Marked Interest Shown in Miss Wells' Propaganda—Gladstone Improves.

LONDON, June 6.—Mr. Joseph Pease, member of Parliament for the Tyneside Division of Northumberland, presided at a breakfast, which was attended by a number of members of Parliament and their wives, in order to hear an address from Miss Ida Wells, colored, upon the subject of lynching of negroes in the Southern portion of the United States. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the temperance advocate and member of Parliament for the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland; Mr. Henry Joseph Wilson, member of Parliament for Yorkshire; and Mr. Alfred Webb, member of Parliament for the West Division of Waterford, representing the English, Scotch, and Irish, expressed sympathy with the crusade.

Submits Woman's Suffrage.

Lord Rosebery, replying to resolutions passed by the Woman's Federation in favor of granting the franchise to women, says he submitted the resolutions to the Cabinet for consideration.

Gladstone's Sight Improving.

Mr. Gladstone's eyesight is improving steadily, and he is now able to discern small objects with the aid of glasses. On learning of the result of the Derby Mr. Gladstone sent a message of congratulation to Lord Rosebery.

Wales Dines the Jockey Club.

The Prince of Wales entertained at dinner at the Marlborough House this evening Lord Rosebery and the members of the Jockey club. Among others present were the Duke of Edinburg, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian.

Non-Conformists Criticise Rosebery.

Lord Rosebery's declaration of pride in the ownership of a good race horse has raised a storm of indignant protest in ultra-moral circles. A Non-Conformist minister has addressed a letter to the *Chronicle*, saying: "The Premier's utterances are bound to further popularize an institution which is the most corrupt and most dangerous of our national life. The Non-Conformist conscience will not much longer tolerate a horse-racing Prime Minister."

Bankruptcy of Baron Thurlow.

A statement issued today regarding the bankruptcy of Baron Thurlow, formerly Paymaster-General and at one time attached to the British Legation at Washington, shows that his liabilities are £427,457, of which £254,015 are unsecured. His assets are stated to be £29,890. His insolvency is mainly due to the fall in value of various shares.

IMPERIAL SILVER COMMISSION.

Count von Posadowsky Outlines Germany's Position on the White Metal.

BERLIN, June 6.—In a speech closing the meeting of the Imperial Silver Commission today Count von Posadowsky, the Imperial Secretary of the Treasury, said he believed the members were agreed that fluctuating depreciated the value of silver and entailed certain losses upon Germany's foreign and home trade; that Germany alone was powerless to raise the price of silver and that it was impracticable to do so, either by the creation of a monopoly by international agreement or by the regulation of the production. Among other points remaining in dispute was what ratio should be proposed between gold and silver and also whether the suggested remedies would not be more dangerous than the depreciation of silver itself. To avoid injurious reaction on German credit and commerce great discretion and moderation were required.

MANCHESTER CANAL'S FINANCES.

Sir John Harwood Presents a Sensational Report to Municipal Authorities.

MANCHESTER, June 6.—Sir John Harwood, Vice-Chairman of the Manchester Canal company, submitted to the municipal authorities today a statement of the canal's financial condition which caused a sensation. He gave figures tending to show that the canal deficit at the end of 1894 will be £146,862. The canal will require an outlay of about £50,000 yearly for dredging. More capital will also be wanted as a result of a lack of economy in the construction of the canal. He advised the rate-payers to make no further pledge themselves unless a different arrangement was made. He announced his resignation of the Vice-Chairmanship, as he did not feel equal to the task in the future. The municipal authorities postponed consideration of the statement for a week.

AMERICANS REGISTERED IN PARIS.

They See the Gay Capital in Weather Dripping with Showers.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, June 6.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The following Americans registered today:

Mr. and Mrs. Bacharach, Mr. and Mrs. Herman, John Radley, Otto Schaller, Mrs. Foster, David Spero, William Wilonack, New York; Mrs. George Junkin, Mrs. Comegys, E. MacCullogh and family, Philadelphia; J. Gimbel, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, and R. Jenkins, Chicago; Dr. Micholson, St. Louis; Herbert Scott and wife, Louis Apgar and family, Jersey City; Mrs. John Palmer, Toronto; Miss Spence, Boston; O. Sparks, Rome; Thomas Cooper, Atlanta.

The weather in Paris today was showery during the morning. The thermometer ranged from 57.2° to 69.8°. The barometer registered 29.65 inches, with wind from the south.

WEKERLE TO FORM A CABINET.

Emperor Francis Joseph's Order Given Him—List of Ministers Proposed.

VIENNA, June 6.—The Emperor has instructed Dr. Wekerle to form a new Cabinet, but to exclude Herr Szilagyi, the present Minister of Justice. Dr. Wekerle presented to the Emperor a list of names of the proposed new Ministers. It was as follows:

Premier and Minister of Finance, Dr. Wekerle.
Minister of the Interior, Herr Hieronymi.
Minister of Commerce, Herr Lukacs.
Minister for Croatia and Slavonia, Herr Josipovich.
Minister of National Defense, Baron Fejervary.
Minister at the Vienna Court, Herr Julius Andrassy.
Minister of Husbandry, Herr Banffy.
Minister of Education and Public Worship, Baron Roetvoes, a son of the famous author of that name.
Minister of Justice, Prof. Daranyi.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR SALVADOR.

Gen. Guytierrez Proclaimed President of the Republic—Yankee Tars Keep Peace.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LA LIBERTAD, Salvador, via Galveston, Tex., June 6.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Gen. Guytierrez has been proclaimed President of the Republic of Salvador after a night and day of excitement in which the forces from the United States warship Bennington played a prominent part. The American Consulate was a harbor of refuge for crowds of women and children, who sought the protection of the United States. All of the Salvadorean Government officials fled last night, giving the town in charge of Lieut. Coffin of the United States navy, who, at the head of a small force, had been sent ashore by Commander Thomas during the day to protect the Consulate and American interests. The barracks had been deserted, abandoning 300 rifles, 400,000 rounds of ammunition, and two cannon to the rebels. Gen. Colocho, at the head of 500 men, arrived at 10 o'clock this morning and took charge of the town. He looted the barracks, shelled the woods at the west of the town, and then all was quiet and the Bennington's men withdrew to their ship.

Another force of 150 men arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and it was reported that a body of 2,000 rebels was following. The battalion from the Bennington was relanded, but the expected force of troops did not arrive. The soldiers that had already entered the town, after looting the barracks, turned their attention to houses, and had pillaged many when the American sailors landed again and stopped them.

Col. Mora and 300 men arrived at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon and assumed control of the city, proclaiming Gen. Gutierrez President of the republic. It is expected that a large force will arrive here during the night.

Ezeta Recruiting Troops.

SAN SALVADOR, June 6.—[Copyright, 1894, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—After two days' fighting around Chaltenango the rebel Gen. Gutierrez has been obliged to retreat south to Matedan, where he now has his headquarters. Fighting continues between Chalchupa and Santa Ana. Antonio Ezeta has fixed his headquarters at the former place. Balanos was only slightly wounded and is now at Santa Ana. Joquin Diaz is coming from Apeneca to catch the rebels in the rear. President Ezeta has organized a new force and will march to the front.

Catholic Priests Disfranchised.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 28.—[Copyright, 1894, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Congress has passed a law disfranchising Catholic priests and prohibiting them from taking any part in politics. This will insure the election of a Liberal President for the next term as the Catholic party is thus deprived of leaders.

BRAZILIAN OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Suspected of Disloyalty by the Government—Embezzlement in Argentine.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, via Galveston, Tex., June 6.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The correspondent in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs the information today that several prominent officers of the National Guard have been placed in jail on suspicion of complicity in the recent revolution. Señor Moraes Victorino has been elected President of the Senate. Information comes today from the correspondent in Montevidio, Uruguay, that the Brazilian squadron which sailed from port yesterday was short more than 200 men, that number having deserted and gone up the river to join the revolters in Rio Grande.

Embezzlement of Millions Discovered.

An inspection of the Mortgage Bank of the Province of Buenos Ayres is said to show an embezzlement of several millions of dollars in currency by a deposed Governor. A Cabinet council has been held to consider the matter, and it has been decided to begin a criminal prosecution of the suspected official and his accomplices. Evidence is being collected on which to base the proceedings. Diplomatic negotiations have been entered into with Spain to obtain the extradition of Paul Harilaos, ex-Chairman of the Mortgage Bank, who is suspected of complicity in the embezzlement, besides aiding and abetting other criminal banking operations. The National Minister of Finance has gone to La Piatte to conduct a personal investigation of the provincial banks, which are reported to be in a ruinous condition.

The correspondent in Assumption, Paraguay, sends word today that Señor Ricardo Garcia, Uruguayan Minister to Paraguay, died yesterday.

CHARGED WITH CURRENCY FRAUD.

Ex-Director of the National Bank of Colombia Is Arrested.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BOGOTA, Colombia, via Galveston, Tex., June 6.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Arturo Malo O'Leary, an ex-director of the National Bank, was arrested yesterday. He is one of the prominent persons suspected of complicity in the clandestine emission of several millions of dollars in currency in 1889.

Peru Buys Two War Vessels.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., June 6.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Two warships which the Chinese Government was building in England have been purchased by Peru. The Peruvian Government has accepted the Berne arbitration under conditions set forth by the Federal Council.

BLACK PLAGUE SPREADS IN CHINA.

Steamer from Canton Brings Reports of Many Deaths—Corean Rebellion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan 6.—The steamship China arrived today from the Orient, bringing Chinese advices to May 16 and Japanese to May 24.

The black plague at Canton, Hongkong, and elsewhere in China has spread with great rapidity and both natives and foreign colonists are in a state bordering on panic. The ravages of the pest have been aggravated by a drought extending over eight months. Just before the steamer sailed from Hongkong the epidemic assumed a virulent form, and in six hours thirty-three deaths were reported. Officers have been detailed to look after the dead bodies found in the houses and streets. The plague had its origin in filth and dirt.

Cable to Hongkong Completed.

The project of laying the cable connecting Hongkong with Singapore via Labuan has been completed. The distance between Singapore and Labuan is 733 miles, between Labuan and Hongkong 1,239 miles.

To Suppress Corean Rebellion.

TIENTSIN, China, June 6.—Two thousand troops have been sent to suppress the Corean rebellion. A British fleet is at anchor off Fort Hamilton, prepared to protect the lives of foreigners.

To Revise Belgium's Constitution.

BRUSSELS, June 6.—The Chamber of Deputies today after three months' debate adopted by a vote of 70 to 44 the bill providing for a revision of the Constitution. The *Independance Belge* publishes a dispatch from Berlin saying that Emperor William of Germany has had a special report made to him upon the Anglo-Congo treaty, and that he intends to write a personal letter to King Leopold supporting the protest which Germany is understood to have made against this measure.

Cholera Inoculation Successful.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says: "Dr. Haffkine, from Pasteur's laboratory in Paris, made a course of experiments here, inoculating 116 out of 200 persons occupying a group of native huts and subject to cholera. Soon after he had completed his work the disease broke out among the people. Ten of them were attacked and seven died. All of the cases occurred among those who had not been inoculated with Dr. Haffkine's preventive."

Humbert Confers with Di Rudini.

ROME, June 6.—King Humbert tonight conferred with the Marquis di Rudini and Sig. Zanardelli in relation to the Cabinet crisis.

CORPSES FLOAT ON SURGING STREAMS.

Remains of Several Victims of the Flood Recovered in British Columbia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 6.—News from up the river is that the water is falling, but methods of communication are in such a demoralized condition that it is, as yet impossible to estimate the loss of life or damage to property. A number of bodies have been recovered.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 6.—Latest reports from the Cascade Locks are that the government works are still in great danger. The Union Pacific is in very bad shape near the locks, where the current strikes the bank alongside the railroad. The river has cut into the mountain for a quarter of a mile and the bluff where the railroad formerly ran presents a face 300 feet in height.

At the Dalles the only houses doing business are groceries and markets. The water is nearly three feet deep on the floor of the postoffice. A swift current is running through the town and it is feared many buildings will be washed away. Hotels are in water to the second story. Thirty blocks are under water. Memeloose Island, the burial place of Indians for many years, is almost entirely under water and hundreds of skeletons are being washed away.

News from down the Columbia River shows a deplorable condition of affairs. Houses have been carried away and farms inundated and crops destroyed. There has been great loss of stock. Suffering and want prevail among the families of many ranches. The suspension of operations on all the street car lines in this city, excepting the Second street road, is growing to be a serious inconvenience. The condition of both the Madison and Morrison street bridges is serious.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 6.—Supt. Bancroft of the Mountain Division of the Union Pacific returned this morning from the flooded regions along the Snake and Columbia Rivers in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. He reports the damage done is simply incalculable. The water will continue to rise for some days yet, as there is an immense amount of snow in the mountains.

FOR UNION PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.

First Authoritative Statement as to the Plan That May Be Followed.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A. A. H. Boissevain, the representative of the Dutch bond and stock holders of the Union Pacific railway company and auxiliary lines, and an active member of the Organization committee, today made the first authoritative statement of the proposed reorganization. He said:

It is my opinion that the system can be reorganized upon a safe basis and with justice to all security holders, provided the claims of the United States can be settled substantially upon the following terms: The delivery to the United States of 100 year bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum for the entire amount of the debt, including both principal and interest computed to maturity, such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the main line and Kansas Pacific division of the Union Pacific railway, including the Omaha bridge and terminals and a sinking fund to be provided for the redemption of the entire issue within 100 years by annual payments after the year 1905. This would create a charge of $1,400,000 per annum for interest until 1905, and thereafter the annual charge would be $1,650,000 for interest and sinking fund combined. The securities now held by the United States in the sinking fund under the Thurman act to be applied to the redemption of underlying first mortgage bonds and the balance of the underlying first mortgage bonds, amounting to about $20,000,000, to be extended or renewed at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent, a sinking fund being provided for the redemption of these bonds.

STUDYING UNITED STATES INDUSTRIES.

Minister Zeballos of the Argentine Republic on a Tour of Investigation.

Señor Estanislayo S. Zeballos, Minister of the Argentine Republic to the United States, is at the Auditorium Annex. Señor Zeballos is making a tour of America on behalf of his government, his first duty being to study the industries of this country that form also a part of the working life of Argentina, and to compare implements and methods with a view of improving the condition of industrial life of his country. Señor Zeballos said last night he would make a thorough inspection of the Stock-Yards. "We raise great numbers of excellent cattle," he said, "and our meat canning establishments are large. We raise vast quantities of the best wheat grown, and find a ready market for it abroad. Your grain elevator system will be the subject of particular inspection." Señor Zeballos when at his home in Buenos Ayres is the editor of *La Prensa*.

EDWARD WEISE FATALLY SHOT.

Thomas Doyle Fires One Bullet Into Him in a State Street Saloon.

Edward Weise, brother of Jacob Weise, the proprietor of a saloon at No. 384 State street, was probably fatally shot about 2 o'clock this morning, when in the State street saloon. The man who did the shooting was Thomas Doyle. The police say that Doyle went into the place and after ordering a glass of beer drew his revolver from his pocket and shot twice at Weise, who was behind the bar. The injured man picked up a gun after Doyle shot him and fired several times at his assailant. It is not believed, however, that any of the bullets hit him. The bullet entered Weise's breast just below the heart. The victim was taken to the County Hospital. The police are looking for Doyle.

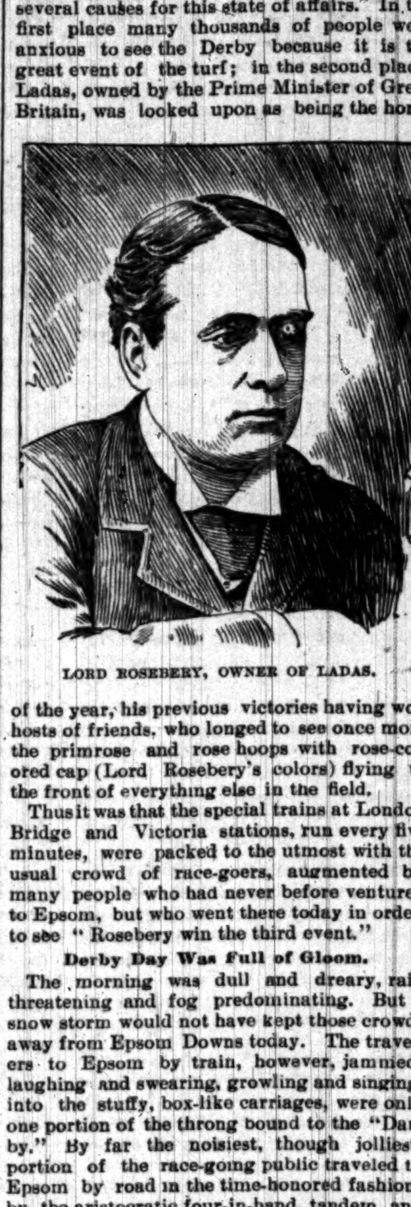
BY ROSEBERY'S COLT.

LADAS EASILY CAPTURES THE ENGLISH DERBY.

He Beats Matchbox and Reminder in a Gallop Over the Trying Course on Epsom Downs—A Great Concourse Sees and Tries to See the Race—It Was the One Hundred and Sixteenth Derby and a Popular Victory—Ladas an Overwhelming Favorite.

LONDON, June 6.—The destiny which Lord Rosebery mapped out for himself when at college has been fulfilled. He married the richest girl in England, Miss Hannah de Rothschild; he is Prime Minister of England, and he won the Derby today with his bay colt Ladas, the winner of the 2,000 guineas May 9 and the winner of the Newmarket Stakes May 26.

It is doubtful if so much interest has ever before been taken in the Derby. There were several causes for this state of affairs. In the first place many thousands of people were anxious to see the Derby because it is the great event of the turf; in the second place, Ladas, owned by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, was looked upon as being the horse



LORD ROSEBERY, OWNER OF LADAS.

of the year, his previous victories having won hosts of friends, who longed to see once more the primrose and rose hoops with rose-colored cap (Lord Rosebery's colors) flying to the front of everything else in the field.

Thus it was that the special trains at London Bridge and Victoria stations, run every five minutes, were packed to the utmost with the usual crowd of race-goers, augmented by many people who had never before ventured to Epsom, but who went there today in order to see "Rosebery win the third event."

Derby Day Was Full of Gloom.

The morning was dull and dreary, rain threatening and fog predominating. But a snow storm would not have kept those crowds away from Epsom Downs today. The travelers to Epsom by train, however, jammed, laughing and swearing, growling and singing, into the stuffy, box-like carriages, were only one portion of the throng bound to the "Darby." By far the noisiest, though jolliest, portion of the race-going public traveled to Epsom by road in the time-honored fashion, by the aristocratic four-in-hand, tandem, and dog cart, the heavy drag, the hansom, the "four-wheeler," the market wagon, the van, and by any other kind of vehicle mentionable, not forgetting the famous costermonger's donkey cart, with its excessive load of beer-soaked humanity.

Over 100,000 people, according to estimate, saw the Derby, the attendance being above the average in point of numbers and respectability.

But the pickpocket, thimble-rigger, bruiser, itinerant minstrel, and tout fraternities were out in full force, mingling with gaudily dressed females, pretty maidens, members of Parliament, clerks, and a miscellaneous concourse.

The aristocratic part of the throng, of course, occupied the seats and places of honor and kept as far as possible from the democratic masses, although this was not always possible.

The general public and the sporting fraternity looked upon Ladas as a "sure winner," and the betting on the favorite was consequently unprecedented in the history of the Derby.

The field was the smallest for years.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Henry Labouchere, and the Rt.-Hon. Henry Chaplin were among the warm supporters of Ladas.

Col. North, the "nitrate king," who drove a coach from the Hotel Metropole to the course, was also a strong Ladas man.

Among the royalty and nobility present at the race were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Maude of Wales, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (the Duke of Edinburg), the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Westminster, Lord Rosebery, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Coventry, the Marquis of Londonderry, and Lord Randolph Churchill.

How the Popular Favorite Won.

It was some minutes after the time fixed for the race before the seven runners left the paddock.

The starting flag was hoisted at 3:15 p. m. Ladas was the quickest in getting away, but Watts soon steadied the colt, and at a slow pace Matchbox made play for Hornbeam and Bullingdon, with Reminder and Clwyd next and just in front of Ladas, with Galloping Dick last.

After the quarter-mile post Matchbox still led, with Bullingdon second, Reminder third, and Hornbeam next. Ladas was then a length in front of Clwyd. Galloping Dick was two lengths in the rear.

Bullingdon at the mile post joined Matchbox and the pair advanced, side by side, from Hornbeam, Ladas, and Reminder, while Clwyd was slightly last.

At the hilltop Matchbox took the lead by a neck, while Bullingdon and Hornbeam were at his heels, and just in front of Ladas and Reminder. Galloping Dick was last.

After reaching the straight Ladas rushed to the front and soon had an assured lead and won in a canter by a length and a half, in 2:45 1-5. Six lengths separated the second horse, Matchbox, from the third, Reminder. Hornbeam was fourth and Clwyd fifth.

Thousands of wildly cheering people, male and female, invaded the course after the race was decided, and Ladas was soon surrounded by a multitude half mad with enthusiasm.

When Lord Rosebery appeared on the course in order to lead Ladas back to the paddock a strong force of police was hastily sent to the spot in order to protect the Premier from the pressure of the crowds. The policemen had all they could do to make way for the triumphant favorites.

There was another tremendous outburst of enthusiasm as Lord Rosebery and Ladas entered the paddock together.

For today at least the most popular man in England is the proud owner of Ladas, the winner of the Derby of 1894.

The race summary follows:

The Derby Stakes of $30,000, the winner to receive $25,000, the nominator of the winner $2,500, the owner of the second $1,500, and the owner of the third $1,000 out of the race, for 3-year-olds, colts to carry 126 pounds and fillies to carry 121 pounds; entrance fee $25; distance about 1¼ miles:

Lord Rosebery's b. c. Ladas, by Hampton—Illuminata (Watts) 1
Lord Alingbon's b. c. Matchbox 2
Tom Cannon's b. c. Reminder 3
Time—2:45 1-5.

Lord Bradford's Hornbeam, Lord Scarborough's Choyd, Duke of Westminster's Bullingdon, and Douglas Baird's Galloping Dick also ran.

The starting prices were 9 to 2 on Ladas, 9 to 1 against Matchbox, and 33 to 1 against Reminder. The place betting was 100 to 8 on Ladas, 100 to 30 on Matchbox, and 6 to 4 against Reminder.

Ladas is a direct descendant of Whalebone, who won the Derby for the Duke of Grafton when the latter was Prime Minister in 1810. Ladas is by Hampton, son of Lord Clifden, by New Minister, whose sire was Touchstone, by Camel, son of Whalebone.

History of the English Derby.

It was the 116th Derby. The race was inaugurated in 1780 and named after Earl Derby. Diomed won the first race and came to America to found a family of notable race horses. The first races were at one mile, the present horseshoe course not being adopted until 1872. It's about one mile and one-half, or, to be exact, one mile four furlongs and twenty-nine yards long. The first half mile of the grass course is up and straight, the next third of a mile level with a turn, and the remainder, including the famous Tattenham corner, down hill, straight, a turn, and straight, level again until near the finish, when it ascends. It is a disastrous track for heavily or oddly built horses, and almost certain to settle unsound ones.

From 1780 to 1871 the winners were as follows:

1780—Diomed.	1826—Lapdog.
1781—Young Eclipse.	1827—Mameluke.
1782—Assassin.	1828—Cadland.
1783—Saltram.	1829—Frederick.
1784—Sergeant.	1830—Priam.
1785—Aimwell.	1831—Spaniel.
1786—Noble.	1832—St. Giles.
1787—Sir Peter Teazle.	1833—Dangerous.
1788—Sir Thomas.	1834—Plenipotentiary.
1789—Skyscraper.	1835—Mundig.
1790—Rhadamanthus.	1836—Boy Middleton.
1791—Eager.	1837—Phosphorus.
1792—John Bull.	1838—Amato.
1793—Waxy.	1839—Bloomsbury.
1794—Daedalus.	1840—Little Wonder.
1795—Spread Eagle.	1841—Coronation.
1796—Didelot.	1842—Attila.
1797—Br. colt by Fidget	1843—Cotherstone.
1798—Sir Harry.	1844—Orlando.
1799—Archduke.	1845—Merry Monarch.
1800—Champion.	1846—Pyrrhus the First
1801—Eleanor.	1847—The Cossack.
1802—Tyrant.	1848—Surplice.
1803—W.'s Ditto.	1849—The Flying Dutchman.
1804—Hannibal.	
1805—Card'al Beaufort.	1850—Voltigeur.
1806—Paris.	1851—Teddington.
1807—Election.	1852—Daniel O'Rourke
1808—Pan.	1853—West Australian.
1809—Pope.	1854—Andover.
1810—Whalebone.	1855—Wild Dayrell.
1811—Phantom.	1856—Ellington.
1812—Octavius.	1857—Blink Bonny.
1813—Smolensko.	1858—Beadsman.
1814—Blucher.	1859—Musjid.
1815—Whisker.	1860—Thormanby.
1816—Prince Leopold.	1861—Kettledrum.
1817—Azor.	1862—Caractacus.
1818—Sam.	1863—Macaroni.
1819—Tiresias.	1864—Blair Athol.
1820—Sailor.	1865—Gladiateur.
1821—Gustavus.	1866—Lord Lyon.
1822—Moses.	1867—Hermit.
1823—Emilius.	1868—Blue Gown.
1824—Cedric.	1869—Pretender.
1825—Middleton.	1870—Kingcraft.

Since 1871 the Derby's history is shown in the table below:

Year.	Owners and horses.	Time.	Jockeys.
1871.	Baron Rothschild's Favonius	2:50	J. French
1872.	Mr. Seville's Cremorne	2:45½	Maidment
1873.	Mr. Merry's Doncaster	2:50	F. Webb
1874.	Mr. Cartright's G. Frederick	2:46	Custance
1875.	Prince Batthyany's Galopin	2:48	Morris
1876.	Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisber	2:44	Maidment
1877.	Lord Falmouth's Silvio	2:49½	F. Archer
1878.	Mr. Crawford's Sefton	2:56	Constable
1879.	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys	3:02	Fordham
1880.	Duke Westminster's Bend Or	2:46	F. Archer
1881.	Mr. Loriliard's Iroquois	2:50	F. Archer
1882.	Duke Westminster's Shotover	2:45 3-5	T. Cannon
1883.	Sir F. Johnston's St. Blaize	2:48 3-5	C. Woods
1884.	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien	2:46 1-5	C. Woods
1884.	Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester	2:46 1-5	S. Loates
1885.	Lord Hasting's Melton	2:44 1-5	F. Archer
1886.	Duke Westminster's Ormonde	2:45 3-5	F. Archer
1887.	Abington's Merry Hampton	2:42 1-5	J. Watts
1888.	Duke of Portland's Ayrshire	2:44 2-5	F. Barrett
1889.	Duke of Portland's Donovan	2:44 2.5	T. Loates
1890.	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	2:49 4-5	J. Watts
1891.	Sir F. Johnston's Common	2:56 4-5	G. Barrett
1892.	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	2:44	Allsop
1893.	H. McCalmont's Isinglass	2:33	T. Loates
1894.	Lord Rosebery's Ladas	2:45½	Watts

Isinglass' 1893 Derby was the fastest on record.

ALLEGED VERDICT IN THE MANEY CASE.

Court-Martial's Decision Said to Strongly Favor the Lieutenant.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—An alleged report of the verdict in the Maney court-martial was published today. Its authenticity is improbable, as the court-martial sent its recommendations sealed to Washington, according to usage, and is not permitted to make any statement in advance of the judgment from Washington. The report published here in effect is on the first count the finding was an acquittal. It was clearly shown that the shooting was in self-defense and at the same time the court was doubtless influenced by the fact that Maney had been readily acquitted by the civil court at Chicago. There was no doubt of the sending of the letter, but at the same time it was a fact that it never reached Capt. Hedberg, and the preponderance of evidence was that Maney had withdrawn it. He admitted he had been hasty in writing it and had acted under provocation. The finding is therefore guilty on the second specification and the sentence was suspension of rank for one year and forfeit of one-half of his pay for the same time. But the court was impressed with the belief that while technically guilty Lieut. Maney would suffer unjustly if the sentence was carried out, and it therefore added a clause to the finding recommending the accused to the clemency of the President or other reviewing officer.

OBJECT TO PROPOSED EXTENSION.

North Side Citizens Protest Against Intended La Salle Avenue Improvements.

North Side citizens held an open air meeting at the Lincoln monument in Lincoln Park last evening to protest against the talked-of extension of La Salle avenue into and across the park. The meeting, which was hastily called, selected as Chairman O. B. Green, and after a lively discussion of the matter adopted resolutions protesting against the extension. The resolutions closed with the following:

We look with disfavor upon this, and, while not wishing to insinuate that any sinister motives may lurk behind it, we solemnly enter our protest against it and call earnestly and emphatically upon our Lincoln Park Commissioners to reconsider their proposed action and desist from further encroachments upon the grass area of a park already too limited. We want no more carriage drives within our park, but we want and demand plenty of grass, shade trees, flowers, and private walks. We want the numerous drives and the grass better sprinkled than at the present, and pledge ourselves to use all means in our power to preserve Lincoln Park from this proposed despoliation.

The Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five to call upon the Board of Lincoln Park Commissioners and invite them to attend a meeting to be held in Lincoln Park Wednesday evening, June 13.

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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Can You Answer These Questions?

1 What animals and birds are found alike in the hottest and coldest parts of the Earth?

2 Who first discovered the balloon?

3 Who filled the greatest place in history from 1795 to 1815?

4 What was the earliest form of money?

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ANSWER TO QUESTION NO. 4 will be found in Vol. 17, page 630.

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BIDS WANTED.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SALT LAKE CITY, May 23, 1894.—Proposals for furnishing school supplies will be received by the Board of Education until 12 m., Wednesday, June 27th, 1894. All bids are to be made for furnishing and delivering at the office of the Board not later than August 20th, 1894. Bids are desired on each article separately in the quantity required as well as on the entire bill, and must in each case be accompanied by samples marked by their price and the name of the bidder. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids: 500 gross school pens; 50 gross penholders; 100 M 5½-inch best German slate pencils; 40 M lead pencils; 100 gross crayon, assorted colors, high quality; 1,000 gross enameled school crayon; 100 dozen B. B erasers; 6 M prismatic rubber erasers; 1,800 school slates (single), 6x9 inches, cloth bound; 12 dozen rubber tipped blackboard pointers; 100 boxes of Bradley's word builders (long, narrow form); 50 boxes of educational toy money; 24 Gem pencil sharpeners; 200 dozen sand paper disks for Gem sharpeners; 5 gallons school mucilage (in quart bottles); 16 dozen 3-ounce empty mucilage bottles, with caps and brushes; 1 dozen 8-inch mounted globes, without meridian circles; 1,235 dozen Bradley's weaving mats and fringes as follows: 900 dozen (1060) 4¾x4¾; 200 dozen (1049) 5x7; 75 dozen (1061) 5x7; 75 dozen (1062) 5x7; 75 dozen (1063) 5x7; 128 packages of Bradley's parqueting paper as follows: 16 packages of each form, except half squares 6b; 800 boxes water colors, with two brushes for each box; 100 M sheets (in tabs of 100) examination paper, printed heading; 200 M sheets drawing paper; 400 M sheets quincy writing paper; 20 M lead pencil tablets (50 pages each); 15 M ink tablets (50 pages each); 10 M sheets of ruled music paper; 11 reams parchment drawing paper cut in various sizes for map drawing and color work. Specimens of the last seven named articles or any desired explanation may be obtained at the office of the Board of Education.

J. B. MORETON, Clerk Board of Education.

CONFESSES A CRIME.

HENRY SCHEUCK, ARSON CONSPIRATOR, PLEADS GUILTY.

He Then Goes on the Witness Stand and Makes Sensational Charges Against Fire Insurance Adjusters Peck and Rowe—He Declares Peck Inflated a $300 Loss to $8,000—Salvation Army Will Have a Trade Display—Suicide of H. H. Welch in Lincoln Park.

Sensational charges against Fire Insurance Adjusters Peck and Rowe were made in the arson cases on trial before Judge Payne yesterday. Henry Scheuck, regarded by the prosecution as one of the chief conspirators, pleaded guilty and turned State's evidence. On the witness stand he declared Peck had written out a schedule inflating a $300 loss to one of $8,000 and had given it to witness to copy.

"Where is that paper?" laughed Attorney Munn for the defense.

"Right here," said Fire Inspector Cowie, handing a paper to Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison. Scheuck identified the paper as the one Peck had written. At this stage of the proceedings Peck turned faint and left the court-room for several minutes. The prosecution claims to be able to prove that the paper is in Peck's handwriting, item for item, and tallies with the actual proof of loss sent to the companies.

The State claims Gorsa, Kinsman, and Smith have offered to confess, and it will probably use them as witnesses against Peck and Rowe.

Judge Payne at the opening of the afternoon session of court decided to admit the testimony of O. C. Churchill, who was supposed to own the burned stock at No. 1018 West Madison street, which was damaged Feb. 18, 1893. He said Fred W. Smith came to him and asked him to say the property was his. The witness was shown a number of checks issued by insurance companies to pay losses on what was known as the Churchill fire at No. 1018 West Madison street. The check issued by the Glens Falls Insurance company for $2,188 witness acknowledged bore his indorsement. All the other checks, he said, were forgeries, so far as his signature of indorsement was concerned.

Henry Scheuck was the next witness. He stepped towards the clerk's desk and held up his right hand to be sworn. "Your Honor," said Mr. Morrison, as the man held up his hand, "Henry Scheuck desires to withdraw his plea of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty. He will then take the stand and testify in this case."

"You understand, Scheuck, that the court can punish you by imprisonment in the penitentiary for five years and a fine of $5,000, either one or both, do you?" asked Judge Payne.

"Yes, sir," answered Schueck, who then took the stand and said:

In 1891 I became the general manager of the American Toy company, No. 155 Fifth avenue. The place was insured for $15,000 and July 6 was badly damaged by fire. I met Adjuster Allen S. Peck before the proof of the loss was submitted. Peck furnished me a penciled schedule of the loss, which I followed in making out my proof. The schedule showed a big loss, but I followed it. About this time Fred W. Smith secured desk room in our office and began to act as an agent for the American Toy company. He came to me one day and said he had sold $2,000 worth of goods to O. C. Churchill. Smith said Churchill was good for the amount. When the place was burned Adjuster Rowe, Smith, and myself adjusted the loss at $8,000. The bills for goods I had sent to Churchill were inflated so as to make the value of the stock destroyed appear more than it was. The stock was really worth $400 and the loss on it was $300, but Adjuster Rowe fixed the damage at $8,000. Adjuster Peck and Fred W. Smith helped me inflate the bills, which increased the prices and the quantity of goods sold to Churchill. Peck was to get $1,000, Rowe $800, and Smith and myself to get the balance. When the check for $2,188 came from the Glens Falls Insurance company Smith got it indorsed and I cashed it. I then paid over to Rowe $1,800, of which $1,000 was for Peck.

SALVATIONISTS NEED BEARDED MAN.

They Will Illustrate the Trades of Their Members on the Stage.

There is an opening for a man with whiskers at the Salvation Army barracks, No. 558 West Madison street, tonight. The only thing requisite is that the man must be willing to have them shaved off by a "saved" member of the Salvation Army in full view of as many people as the barracks will hold.

Believing in the efficacy of an exhibition of practical Christianity the Salvation Army intends to give one tonight. It holds that its members should and do carry the tenets of the army into their daily life. To fully demonstrate the application of this statement members of the army will each ply his trade on the stage of the army hall tonight. There is to be a butcher cutting meat, a baker will bake cakes, a decorator will paint a sign, a tailor will make something or other, a teacher will teach, a laundryman will wash clothes, and a lather will lath whilst a plasterer plasters. Also, if the man with the whiskers can be found, there will be a shaving exhibition. There will be no exhibition of plumbing.

For once the army will dispense with its usual uniform. There will be no poke bonnets and no red guernseys. Each one will appear in his ordinary working dress if he or she works, and will go through his usual work. The officers of the organization claim a double effect for the intended exhibition. They say it will not only show salvation and daily life are consistent but also that its members work for their living. There is a prevalent idea that the Salvation Army takes care of and provides for its members, but the officers say this is not so. They claim every member of the army has a trade and steadily works at it as long as he can get work. Only in certain cases does the army support its members.

There are going to be some decidedly novel features about tonight's exhibition, for descriptive hymns are to be sung during the different trade processes. The butcher and the baker come easy, but the Captain confesses himself a little stalled when it comes to the whisker cutting. During the singing every one will be busily employed. The rest of the meeting will be devoted to "testimonies" and addresses upon the "privileges of the working classes."

The religious services will be prefaced by what the army calls an illuminated parade. This means that the members will carry devices made of wire bent into the shape of letters and covered with cotton batting. These will be soaked in oil and lighted. The route of the parade will be down Madison street.

SAID TO HAVE DROPPED THE SUIT.

Report Regarding Moloney and the Gas Trust Case.

It is said by those in a position to know that Attorney-General Moloney has dropped the fight on the Chicago Gas Trust and that nothing more will be done in the quo warranto proceedings instituted by him in the name of the State. Mr. Moloney will not confirm this statement, and when asked a day or two ago when he intended to take the matter up again he said:

"My time is entirely occupied with the apportionment case which will be argued in the Supreme Court this week, and I have no time to give to the gas trust matter."

"It is reported, Mr. Moloney, that John J. Knickerbocker and Col. Cooper, who were associated with you in this case, have withdrawn."

"Assisting me?" said Moloney in reply. "I do not need any assistance. I am the Attorney-General and will conduct cases as I see fit without outside suggestion."

Mr. Moloney was apparently much displeased over the report and declined to discuss the question further.

It is said on good authority that Col. Cooper and Mr. Knickerbocker are anxious to push the case, but are unable to do anything under the law unless the Attorney-General takes the initiative.

DROWNS HIMSELF IN A PARK POND.

Sad Suicide of H. H. Welch of Maywood While Despondent.

H. H. Welch of Maywood committed suicide early yesterday morning by drowning himself in a pond at Lincoln Park. He was 60 years old and for more than twenty-five years had been a clerk in the registry department of the Chicago Postoffice. His suicide was occasioned, it is thought, by his despondency over the fact that with a large family dependent upon him he was unable to obtain employment. In a pocket of the dead man's clothing a letter was found signed Henry Hamilton. This requested the finder to have the body taken to undertaking rooms at No. 628 Wells street. A request was also made that a number of citizens be notified of the finding of the body. Among those mentioned were S. M. Bloss, the real estate man, whose office is in the Unity Building; W. H. Walker of the New Kentucky Coal company, W. D. Rawlins, No. 610 Home Insurance Building, and Walker Hawton, No. 147 Fifth avenue. A bunch of keys with a Commercial Safety Deposit tag attached and a small amount of money were found in the pockets. W. H. Walker identified the body as that of Mr. Welch, who was his father-in-law. The beginning of the trouble which ended in the death of Mr. Welch was when he was discharged from his position at the Chicago Postoffice. This occurred when President Cleveland first came into office. At that time Mr. Welch was one of the first of the government employés whose resignation was asked for.

FORTY-SEVEN NURSES GRADUATE.

Young Women Complete Their Work in the Illinois Training-School.

Forty-seven young women were graduated as nurses from the Illinois Training-School for Nurses yesterday. Mrs. J. M. Flower, President of the Board of Managers, told briefly of the school and the graduates. Miss L. Z. Dock, Superintendent, read a report of the work accomplished by the institution and its graduates. The address to the class was made by Dr. James H. Etheridge. Addresses were also made by Miss Jane Addams, the Rev. Joseph Rushton, and Miss Catharine Waugh McCulloch. Then followed the presentation of diplomas by Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson.

His Affianced Visits His Cell.

James Campbell, alias Scanlan, who it is said has already served a two year's sentence in the penitentiary, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Bradwell yesterday morning on the charge of larceny. Just after he had been locked in his cell again after the court proceeding two well-dressed women entered the station and to the surprise of Lieut. Sheppard asked to be allowed to see the prisoner. The Lieutenant was inclined to refuse to grant the request, but when the younger of the two women declared she was betrothed to the ex-convict and had decided to stand by him to the last, the Lieutenant showed them down-stairs to the prisoner's cell. Campbell's affianced is said to be a wealthy widow who lives on the North Side, but she was careful to conceal her identity.

Brigide Stole Their Money.

The Polish Sisters' Hospital at No. 258 West Division street extended its hospitalities to Brigide Wuiska last week, and she repaid the sisters by taking $100 and several valuable papers. Brigide called at the hospital and told the Mother Superior that she was on the point of starvation and was taken into the home and cared for by the sisters. Yesterday morning while the Mother Superior and sisters went to church to attend mass Brigide quietly ransacked the house, taking $25 from the pocket of one of the sisters and a pocketbook containing $75 which was the property of the Mother Superior. Then clothing herself in the gown of a Sister of Mercy Brigide left the place. Since then nothing has been heard of her.

May Build a New Home.

The Board of Managers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless met yesterday morning at the home, Wabash avenue and Twentieth street. Owing to the overcrowded condition of the institution, there being 259 inmates at present, preliminary steps toward the erection of a new building were taken by the appointment of a committee composed of Mrs. J. M. Flower, Mrs. A. J. Brown, Mrs. George H. Laflin, and F. K. Tracy to take the matter under advisement. Because of the increased value of the property which forms the site of the present institution it is altogether unlikely it will be used for the new home in case one should be built.

Wanted to Send a Cablegram.

John T. Kennedy created a disturbance yesterday in the office of the Western Union Telegraph company by demanding that the following message be sent for him: "Mrs. Letitia Gibbons, Westport, County Mayo, Ireland—Dear Mother: Please send $23. John." He was told the message would cost $7, and when the company refused to send it without prepayment he became boisterous. He was taken to the Central Station, where he demanded to be allowed to see Mayor Hopkins, who he claimed was a countryman. He appeared to be unbalanced mentally, and after being kept at the station for a time was allowed to go.

Chicago Turners to Go to Evansville.

Three hundred turners from this city will leave for Evansville tomorrow night to attend a three-days' turnfest. It is expected 2,500 turners from Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky will be present. The exercises will begin Saturday and conclude Monday with a summer night's festival, in which there will be a reproduction of "Old Vienna" at the World's Fair.

Items.

The Thirty-fourth Ward Republican club has decided to give a concert and entertainment for the benefit of the Pullman workingmen.

Grace Steele, aged 24 years, has been missing from her home, No. 3001 Vernon avenue, since Monday night and the police are searching for her.

The Cook County Republican Marching club meets tonight at headquarters, No. 148 Madison street. The banner will be shown for the first time.

Mayor Hopkins, it is stated on good authority, will appoint a woman to the Board of Education and that his selection will be either Mrs. Lull or Miss Jane Addams.

The Western Society of Engineers met at the Grand Pacific last night. The topic discussed was that of water supply of cities to avoid contamination of disease germs.

The first of a series of three free illustrated lectures on Spanish art will be given tonight by F. W. Morton in the auditorium of the Armour Mission, Thirty-third street and Armour avenue.

The Lincoln Park Board has issued invitations to the ceremony of unveiling the bronze statue "Signal of Peace," presented to the park by Lambert Tree, which will take place near the Grant monument at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The committee of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association investigating the accounts of Treasurer William A. Simsrott continued the work of going over the books yesterday. The expert said last evening he had found no shortage.

Postmaster Hesing sent out a number of letters yesterday to citizens in different sections of the city as a beginning of the test which is to be made of the present postal service. Some of the letters had been delivered and mailed back to the Postmaster last evening.

The end of one of the most successful forgeries ever committed on a Chicago bank was seen yesterday when Judge Chetlain sent Algernon S. B. Crofton to the reform school. A year ago Crofton, a mere youth, forged a draft for $7,000 drawn on the Bank of Montreal.

Sig. Morazzi as representative of the Italian Consul announced yesterday at a meeting called by the Child Labor committee of the Illinois Woman's Alliance that he would call a meeting of prominent Italians of Chicago to consider the subject of infringement of the law against street begging.

The Postoffice Commission has ordered the removal of fifty-two of the collection carts now used in Chicago. The service will be, however, in no way crippled, for fifty-two additional foot collectors will be put on duty, thus making with those who have heretofore been drivers of carts 104 men for collection duties in the business district.

John B. Sherman, general manager of the Union Stock-Yards company, yesterday issued a circular saying it was understood railroad companies would charge $2 additional a car on stock delivered at the yards, indicating that the charge originated with the Stock-Yards company. The latter disclaims responsibility for it.

Caroline W. Goudy was appointed executrix of the estate of her husband by Judge Kohlsaat yesterday. William J. Goudy died May 26 at his residence, No. 46 Astor place, leaving an estate worth $495,000. Of this $450,000 is in real estate. Testator bequeathed all the estate to his wife without restriction for her use and their daughter Helen Goudy. The will was admitted to probate.

The university extension division of the University of Chicago tendered Prof. Nathaniel Butler, director of university extension in the university, a farewell banquet last night at Hotel Barry. Prof. Butler leaves today for New York City, whence he will sail for London on the Umbria in time to attend the first international university extension conference to be held in that city June 21 and 22.

June 27, at noon, Internal Revenue Collector Mize will sell at public auction a piece of real estate belonging to the government. The property is at No. 4823 Lake avenue in Kenwood and is said to be worth about $8,000. The property belonged years ago to James Long. Long and his brother, John C., and William B. Keen became sureties for the Electric Match company in the days when a revenue tax was charged on matches. The company failed to pay the tax due the government and the latter obtained a judgment against James Long for $6,974.

WIN WITH THE STICK.

PRINCETON NINE HAS AN EASY TIME WITH HARVARD.

In Spite of Rain and Disagreeable Weather the Collegians Play Out the Game—Only One Game Played in the National League Yesterday, Owing to General Rains—Results of Contests in the Western League and Western Association—Standing of Clubs to Date.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 6.—[Special.]—Harvard fell prey to the Princeton "Tigers" here this afternoon. It was the decisive game in the series between the two colleges. Yale took no part in the cheering today except to applaud good plays. Rain fell the greater part of the game. Harvard batted out four runs in the third inning on a couple of bases on balls and three singles, but Princeton put on steam and took the lead in the next inning by timely hitting. Altman hit out two three-baggers and two singles. The score:

Princeton.	R	B	P	A	E	Harvard.	R	B	P	A	E
Paine, r f.	1	1	0	0	0	Whit'm'e, 2b	1	0	4	1	0
King, 2b.	1	1	3	4	0	Cook, 3b.	0	0	2	5	1
Ward, cf.	3	3	3	0	0	Dickins'n, 1b	1	0	10	0	1
M'Kenzie, lf	2	0	3	0	0	Payne, rf.	1	1	5	0	0
Otto, 1b.	2	1	6	0	0	Wiggin, cf.	1	1	1	1	0
Altman, p.	1	4	1	6	0	Winslow, ss.	0	2	3	3	0
Brooks, ss.	0	0	1	1	2	O'Malley, c.	0	1	2	0	1
Williams, c.	0	1	9	0	0	Corbett, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Gunster, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0	Highlands, p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	11	12	27	11	2	Totals	4	7	27	13	3

Harvard ......0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Princeton ......0 0 0 3 4 1 1 2 0—11

Stolen bases—Cook, Winslow (2), Paine, Corbett, O'Malley, Payne (2), Ward (2), Brooks, King, McKenzie, and Dickinson. Earned runs—Harvard, 1; Princeton, 2. Struck out—By Altman, 7. Three-base hits—Altman (2). Bases on balls—Otto, Payne, Brooks, Cook (2), Dickinson (3), Highlands, and Wiggin. Passed balls—O'Malley (1). Wild pitch—Highlands. Hit by pitched ball—Whittemore, Payne, Brooks, Ward, and Otto. Umpire—James O'Rourke of New York. Time of game—2 hours and 5 minutes. Double play—King-Otto. Attendance—4,800.

CHAMPIONS ARE IN FIFTH PLACE.

Pittsburg Beats Them in the Only Championship Game of Yesterday.

Only one National League game was played yesterday, Pittsburg defeating Boston and thereby shoving the champions down to fifth position.

The standing of the clubs follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	30	21	9	.700
Pittsburg	36	24	12	.667
Cleveland	32	21	11	.656
Philadelphia	32	20	12	.625
Boston	36	22	14	.611
Brooklyn	34	19	15	.559
St. Louis	36	18	18	.500
New York	35	17	18	.486
Cincinnati	32	12	20	.375
Louisville	33	10	23	.303
Chicago	34	10	24	.294
Washington	36	9	27	.250

National League games scheduled for today are: Chicago at New York, Pittsburg at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Boston, Louisville at Baltimore, Cincinnati at Washington, and Cleveland at Philadelphia.

ANSON'S OPINION OF THE COLTS.

Says They Will Show Well Yet—Rain Prevents the Scheduled Game.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 6.—[Special.]—Rain prevented the third game between the Baltimore and Chicagos today. Capt. Adrian Anson and his team left this afternoon for New York, where the Chicagos begin a series of three games tomorrow. Anson was all smiles when he received the Chicagos' share of the Baltimore gate receipts at baseball headquarters this afternoon. He still retains his childlike but sublime faith in his team and says when the Orioles come West they will find the Colts the strongest team they have to tackle. Anson said the Orioles played in luck in the two games they won from Chicago, but he admits they are a strong team, and assigns them a place in the first division at the close of the season. Of course he expects the Colts to be among the leaders at the finish. He said:

"I have seen every game my team has lost, and I don't feel discouraged over the showing they have made. The team is one of the best in the league, and you will find it out before the season is much older."

The Pitchers Griffith and Their Work.

Considerable confusion appears to exist in the minds of many devotees of baseball as to the distinction between Clark Griffith, Anson's pitcher, and Frank Griffith of Northwestern University. Clark Griffith has been playing professionally some six years. He pitched for Milwaukee in the Western Association and for Oakland of the California League before coming to Chicago.

Frank Griffith, the college pitcher, is only 18 years of age and is left-handed, while the Chicago twirler is right-handed. Frank Griffith pitched a game against Cleveland for Chicago in 1892 and much of the confusion as to the identities of the two Griffiths—who are not relatives—arises from this fact.

Pittsburg, 27; Boston, 11.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—The features of the game outside of the batting were the work of Lyons and Nash and a great running catch of Donovan's in the third. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Smith, l.f.	0	1	0	0	0	Lowe, 2b.	1	2	3	2	1
Schn'd'r, l.f.	3	2	0	0	0	Long, ss.	0	0	1	1	3
Donovan, rf.	1	2	2	0	0	Duffy, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	2	1	11	1	0	McCarthy, lf	0	1	1	0	1
Stenzel, cf.	4	3	1	0	0	Nash, 3b.	3	2	1	7	1
Lyons, 3b.	4	3	3	5	1	Tucker, 1b.	2	2	11	0	0
Glasscock, ss	4	2	2	3	0	Bannon, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Bierba'r, 2b.	5	4	2	2	1	Ganzel, c.	0	1	1	1	0
Mack, c.	2	1	5	0	0	C'nn'ht'n, c.	1	2	2	5	0
Colcl'ugh, p.	2	1	1	0	0	Lamphe, p.	0	0	0	2	1
						Smith, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	27	20	27	11	2	Totals	11	13	24	18	7

Pittsburg ......0 3 12 9 1 2 0 0 *—27
Boston ......0 2 1 0 1 4 0 0 3—11

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 12; Boston, 5. Two-base hits—Colclough, Beckley, Lyons, Stenzel, Donovan, Connaughton, and Duffy. Home runs—Stenzel (2), Bierbauer (2), Mack, Schneider, Lowe. Stolen bases—Lowe, McCarthy. Hit by pitcher—Beckley, Lyons. First base on balls—Beckley (2), Stenzel (2), Mack, Bierbauer, Lyons, Glasscock, Schneider, Nash (2), Bannon, Smith. Struck out—Long (2), Colclough, Beckley, Bierbauer. Attendance—2,000. Time—2:30. Umpire—Emslie.

WESTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Sioux City, Kansas City, Indianapolis, and Grand Rapids the Winners.

No change occurred in the relative standing of the Western League games as the result of yesterday's games. The percentages follow:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Sioux City	20	22	8	.733
Kansas City	32	21	11	.656
Minneapolis	31	19	12	.613
Toledo	32	18	14	.563
Grand Rapids	37	18	19	.486
Milwaukee	24	9	15	.375
Indianapolis	35	13	22	.371
Detroit	33	7	26	.212

DETROIT, Mich., June 6.—In the ninth today two star catches in deep centerfield saved the game for the visitors. The score:

Detroit ......3 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2—7
Sioux City ......1 1 2 2 1 1 0 1 *—9

Batteries—Clausen and Kreig; Hart and Twineham. Hits—Detroit, 11; Sioux City, 15. Errors—Detroit, 2; Sioux City, 7.

TOLEDO, O., June 6.—The home club was outplayed at every point. The score:

Toledo ......1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2
Kansas City ......3 1 1 0 2 0 1 3 *—11

Batteries—Rettger and Summers; Daniels and Donahue. Hits—Toledo, 11; Kansas City, 17. Errors—Toledo, 5.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6.—Indianapolis won today's game by superior all-around playing. Manager Barnes has released Duryea. The score:

Indianapolis ......0 0 4 5 0 0 0 0 3—12
Minneapolis ......0 1 2 0 0 3 0 0 0—6

Batteries—Phillips and Westlake; Parvin, Frazer, Lincoln, and Burrell. Hits—Indianapolis, 11; Minneapolis, 11. Errors—Indianapolis, 2; Minneapolis, 4.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 6.—Errors by Milwaukee gave the home team an easy victory this afternoon. The score:

Grand Rapids ......1 3 0 3 1 2 1 0 0—11
Milwaukee ......0 4 0 2 0 0 2 0 0—8

Batteries—Rhines and Spies; Wittrock, Claytor, and Roberts. Hits—Grand Rapids, 12; Milwaukee, 10. Errors—Grand Rapids, 2; Milwaukee, 7.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION BALL GAMES.

St. Joseph, Des Moines, Quincy, and Peoria Yesterday's Winners.

Peoria passed Lincoln in the Western Association race yesterday and is now in fourth place. The standing to date is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
St. Joseph	29	20	9	.690
Rock Island	28	17	11	.607
Omaha	28	15	13	.536
Peoria	29	15	14	.517
Lincoln	28	14	14	.500
Jacksonville	29	14	15	.483
Des Moines	30	12	18	.400
Quincy	29	8	21	.276

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 6.—The score today was:

St. Joseph ......0 0 3 2 0 2 2 1 3—13
Omaha ......1 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 4—10

Batteries—Johnson and McFarland, McMacken and Moran. Hits—St. Joseph, 21; Omaha, 12. Errors—St. Joseph, 2; Omaha, 2.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 6.—The score today was:

Lincoln ......0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Des Moines ......1 0 1 2 0 0 9 0 *—13

Batteries—Lockabaugh and Speer, Bristow and Jones. Hits—Lincoln, 5; Des Moines, 3. Errors—Lincoln, 1; Des Moines, 4.

QUINCY, Ill., June 6.—The score today was:

Quincy ......1 0 1 2 1 0 1 0 0—6
Rock Island ......0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Batteries—McGreevy and Johnson for Quincy, Schricker and Zeis for Rock Island. Base hits—Quincy, 7; Rock Island, 5. Errors—Quincy, 6; Rock Island, 1.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 6.—The score today was:

Jacksonville ......0 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 4—9
Peoria ......4 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 3—10

Base hits—Jacksonville, 11; Peoria, 10. Errors—Jacksonville, 7; Peoria, 1. Batteries—Jacksonville, Emerik and Snyder; Peoria, Beam and Terrien.

Tribune, 6; Herald, 5.

THE TRIBUNE and *Herald* nines played five innings at Lincoln Park yesterday, the TRIBUNES getting one run the best of it. The score:

Tribune.	R	B	P	A	E	Herald.	R	B	P	A	E
Snow, ss.	1	1	0	1	1	Lynch, c.	0	1	7	1	0
Randall, 2b.	1	0	1	0	0	Evers, ss.	1	0	0	1	2
Steele, l.f.	1	2	0	0	0	Goodwin, p.	3	2	1	0	0
O'Conn'r, 3b	1	1	1	3	0	Acres, 1b.	0	0	2	0	1
Mint, c.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Polk, c.f.	1	1	0	0	0
Owen, r.f.	1	1	0	0	0	Ridneor, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Y'gren, 1b.	1	1	5	0	1	Soper, 3b.	0	0	0	0	2
Larson, c.	0	0	7	0	0	Shields, r.f.	0	1	0	0	0
Abbott, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Wit'ham, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	6	6	15	7	2	Totals	5	5	12	2	5

Tribune ......2 0 3 1 *—6
Herald ......2 0 2 1 0—5

Earned runs—Tribune, 2; Herald, 1. Two-base hit—Goodwin. Three-base hits—Steele (2), Goodwin. Double play—Snow-O'Connor-Younggren. Struck out—By Abbott, 9; by Goodwin, 6. Bases on balls—By Abbott, 4; by Goodwin, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Abbott, Polk, Wittingham. Umpire—Hemse. Time of game, 1:20.

Brown, 7; Columbia, 3.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6.—[Special.]—Brown beat Columbia University today in an easy game. Rain stopped the game after the fifth inning. The score:

Brown ......3 0 2 0 2—7
Columbia ......2 0 0 1 0—3

Batteries—Robinson and Langs; Stewart and Cummings. Earned runs—Brown, 3. Hits—Brown, 7; Columbia, 4. Errors—Brown, 3; Columbia, 4.

Eastern League Games.

At Syracuse, N. Y.—First game, Buffalo, 6; Syracuse, 5; second game, Buffalo, 6; Syracuse, 5.

At Springfield, Mass.—Binghamton, 7; Springfield, 6.

At Troy, N. Y.—Troy, 9; Erie, 4.

Southern League Games.

At Atlanta, Ga.—Nashville, 6; Atlanta, 4.

At Charleston, S. C.—Charleston, 9; Mobile, 5.

At Savannah, Ga.—Savannah, 9; New Orleans, 0.

At Macon, Ga.—Memphis, 14; Macon, 6.

TO FORCE THE CZAR TO AN ISSUE.

Philadelphia Rabbi to Make a Test Case Regarding Jews on Russian Soil.

An errand that will be interesting in its performance and in its outcome is that shortly to be undertaken by Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, rabbi of the Reformed Congregational Keneseth Israel, the great Hebrew congregation of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Russell H. Conwell, pastor of the Grace Baptist Church of the same city. The two gentlemen propose to go to Russia to endeavor to force the Czar to an issue on the Jewish question. Dr. Krauskopf wishes to find out if the United States will permit without protest a foreign power with which it sustains friendly relations to bar out an American citizen simply on the ground of his religious faith. The rabbi has been for some time trying to secure the amelioration of the condition of his coreligionists in Russia and has been particularly interested in a colonization scheme for interior parts of Russia. Dr. Krauskopf went to President Cleveland and an official statement on the subject went to Minister White at St. Petersburg. This was in the nature of a test to see in what spirit the Russian Government would receive the proposal of a visit from Dr. Krauskopf. The answer was to the effect that it would be impossible to grant the Rabbi's request for the colonization of the Hebrews, and intimated that a visit from the doctor would not be particularly agreeable. Dr. Krauskopf, however, will go and stakes his right to free entrance into Russia on the treaty of 1832. It says: "The inhabitants of the respective States shall mutually have the liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted." The Hebrew divine argues that the language of this treaty admits of no discrimination because of creed or religious belief, and that America recognizing no such distinction is bound to maintain the principle in dealings with other nations.

MAN OR MACHINE.

Why Some Men Are No Better than the Insensate Machines They Handle.

There is no field open to the energy and industry of man today that is not better filled by means of a good sound education. The ignorant man will always plod along with no chance of advancement, and will stupidly wonder why the man who started with him at his trade is a better mechanic, holds a better position, earns more money, wears better clothes, only because he "wastes" his spare time poring over books instead of having "fun" in his leisure.

A man may know how to handle a machine and do some specific piece of work satisfactorily, but without reading, study, and knowledge of things in general he is no better than the machine he handles.

The man who reads and studies, speculates upon the advantages of the machine, and possibly sees where it can be improved and a new invention may be the result. This man thinks. He can think because his study gives him something to think about, and the more he thinks the more he wants to know, and the more he learns the more intelligently does he perform whatever work he has in hand. He becomes progressive.

The time has gone by when there are any difficulties in the way of any one obtaining a good education. Good books are as cheap today as sunshine and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, with characteristic zeal in the interest of progress and the advancement of the people, has put an entire library, the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, within the reach of every one. THE TRIBUNE boldly announces that the saving of 10 cents a day for only a short time will secure the complete set of twenty-five volumes of this valuable work. It is a grand chance and should interest every mechanic, every man, woman, and child in any walk of life. Call at THE TRIBUNE Encyclopedia headquarters, No. 109 Adams street, opposite the Postoffice, or send a postal card for full information. It will astonish you to learn how cheaply and easily you can obtain this valuable work.

TO PREVENT SALE OF DISEASED MEAT.

Live Stock Exchange Adopts Rules to Govern Handling of Lumpy-Jawed Cattle.

The Live Stock Exchange adopted a rule yesterday regulating the sale of lumpy-jawed cattle. The salient points in the new rule are:

No member of this exchange shall buy or sell or weigh to any purchaser any animal apparently affected with actinomicosis, commonly called lumpy jaw, until the said animal has been inspected by the State veterinarian. Only such animals as the veterinarian shall pronounce to be free from the said disease shall be accepted and paid for by any members who may have purchased the same. Members of this exchange having possession of any animal apparently affected with the disease shall call on the State veterinarian for inspection of such animal.

It shall be the duty of one member of the Board of Directors to be present at all times when any infected or diseased animal is slaughtered and personally to see that all portions of condemned animals, except the hide, go into the tank and are rendered unfit for food.

One Hour's Work of an Infant Prodigy.

In one hour little Blessed Herbeson, a 6-year-old "infant prodigy," last night gave a "recitation and song," sang the "Lost Birdling," recited "The Minute," burlesquing the piece by dancing a jig to rattling piano music, recited "Fairy Belle," and executed the "Poetry Dance" before 150 people at the West Side Y. M. C. A. The object of this exhibition, in the language of Miss Gunckel, who introduced the infant, was "to show what early training will do for the youthful mind."

Scores of Disreputable Women Arrested.

The warfare on disreputable women who frequent the streets was started last night. One hundred and fifty were arrested and will be arraigned at Harrison Street Police Court this morning.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

COMPLAINT OVER HARTFORD'S DOUBLE REPRESENTATION.

New "Three Agency" Rule Said to Give One Company an Advantage—Agents Fairly-Well Satisfied with New Board Rules—Committee to Go to St. Louis and Inquire Into the Brokerage Question There—Real Estate Men Complain of Provisions in the New Rules.

The question of the agency representation of the Hartford Insurance company and the New York Underwriters' Agency is one which may have to be settled at once. A number of managers and agents have expressed their willingness to go into the new board and leave it to the union to decide whether the Hartford shall have three agents in this city or six, including three for the Underwriters, but others have stated squarely that this question will have to be settled before they will fall in line with the new board organization. The same question has arisen in reference to the Boston board representation of the two organizations, and from the temper of the Hartford representatives shown there it is fair to presume the Underwriters' Agency will not surrender its representation rights without a struggle. The idea that the Underwriters' agent is merely a second agent of the Hartford is repudiated by its representative in Boston. He claims that the New York Underwriters' Agency is an independent and distinct insurance organization which has been actively engaged in the insurance business longer than many chartered insurance companies. It was one of the original members of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and recognized in that body as an institution distinct from the companies guaranteeing its policies. According to the Boston agent it is an independent member of all the Western, Southern, and Pacific coast tariff associations and local boards; has 2,500 established agencies and an annual premium income of $1,500,000. During the last thirty years a number of different companies have guaranteed the Underwriters' policies, and these various companies have had local agencies in the same field with the Underwriters' Agency. These facts are sufficient, it is urged, to establish the identity of the Underwriters' Agency as an independent insurance organization occupying a prominent position in the insurance world.

STREET FAIRLY WELL SATISFIED.

New Board Organization Was the Subject of Comment Yesterday.

The general expression among agents and managers yesterday was one of relief that the new board had been fairly organized and that the long drawn out discussion of the various proposed rules and regulations is at an end. The committee was in receipt of congratulations from managers and agents, and the feeling is that the few agents and managers who have held out against the new organization will fall into line. It appears that the opposition element held a little caucus Tuesday prior to the general meeting, but the plan formulated at that meeting apparently miscarried. The action of the one member of the general meeting who finally registered his vote in opposition to the adoption of the rule is explained on personal grounds. His company has a peculiar general agency representation in Chicago, and out of courtesy to another agent whose position will be somewhat changed under the new rule he voted against the new constitution, although he has expressed his approval of it. There are, of course, certain interests which have not been fully provided for in the new deal and the plan of combining the general and local agents into one organization is in the nature of an experiment. It is generally believed the new organization will correct certain irregular practices which have crept into the business and that insurance for a time at least will be on a better basis than it has been in the past. The success of the new plan hinges on the action of the general agents. They are an important factor and if they will act in good faith with the local men there is prospect of harmony with a reduction of Western department expenses which is made imperative by insurance conditions.

Will Look Into St. Louis Brokerage.

The "Excepted Cities committee" of the union will visit St. Louis some time next week and endeavor to bring the local board into line on the brokerage question. In other respects the St. Louis board has altered its rules in conformity with the action taken at the St. Louis meeting of the union, but so far it has refused to take the necessary action regarding brokerage. It is thought the matter will be more easily adjusted now that the Chicago board has taken such radical steps regarding brokerage commission rates. The committee would have left for St. Louis last night but for the absence of one of the St. Louis members of the committee.

How New Rules Affect Real Estate Men.

The Chicago Real Estate Board at its meeting yesterday referred the question as to the effect of the change in the rules of the Board of Underwriters on such of its members as have heretofore been authorized to do an insurance business to the same committee which considered the action of the Insurance Board a number of months ago in cutting off the real estate people entirely from participating in commissions. The committee, headed by Dunlap Smith, will confer with the officials of the Underwriters' Association and report to the Real Estate Board.

Meeting of Southeastern Tariff Association

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—Members of the Southeastern Tariff Association, composed of fire and marine insurance agents doing business in the far South, are holding their annual convention in this city. Rates of insurance and salvage have been the principal topics discussed thus far, and officers for the ensuing year will be elected towards the close of the week.

COURT IS CHARGED WITH ELECTRICITY.

Dynamos in Operation in a Suit on Trial Before Judge Grosscup.

Judge Grosscup is engaged in hearing the suit of Thomson-Houston Electric company against the Western Electric company for alleged infringement of a patent owned by the former on an apparatus for regulating the current of dynamo machines. The suit is an important one in the electrical world, and both parties have made every preparation for hotly contesting it. The old United States District Court room has been fitted up with an elaborate display of electrical machinery intended to illustrate the points in dispute in the case. Dynamos are connected with systems of arc lights, so that the action of the regulators can be observed. The Thomson-Houston company claims that the regulator was invented by Thomson and was patented by him in 1881. Since that time infringement suits have been brought against a number of electric companies and won by the inventor. The defendants claim that the device was invented previous to 1881 by Maxim.

Verdict Awaited in Big Damage Suit.

The case of the Columbus Construction company against the Crane Manufacturing company, on trial in the United States Circuit Court for the last two weeks, was given to the jury yesterday afternoon. The suit is for damages for alleged defective pipe. Three hundred thousand dollars is involved in the suit. The jury adjourned for the night without reaching an agreement.

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—12,935—Rubstrat, Gail & Co. vs. Dickey & Moore; on deflt., $658 vs. Louis C. Moore and sci. fa.—12,842—Marx, Veit & Co. vs. John Andruaison; on deflt., $344.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—12,802—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. of N. Y. vs. John E. Hufmeyer; on deflt., $1,912.58.—12,807—Peck Bros. & Co. vs. Collins Schackelford; on deflt., $241.—12,825—Same vs. William B. Orcutt; on dflt., $219.—12,834—H. D. Juste vs. J. Matthews; on deflt., $253.—12,799—W. Wittman & Co. vs. Leroy Payne; on deflt., $10,423.36.—12,625—The Finance Co. vs. Russell Ulrich and Washington I. Beman; on deflt., $229, and May 15, 1894.—12,299—The Carbon Steel Co. vs. Jonathan Matthews; on deflt., $913.

JUDGE GOGGIN—12,837—B. Hyde vs. James M. Horton; on default, $985.—12,790—Racine Knitting Company of Wisconsin vs. A. Z. Olson & Co.; on default, $202.—12,770—Bristol & Gale Company vs. Mark Henry & Co.; on default, $747 vs. C. L. Atwater.—12,754—The Valentine Blatz Brewing Company of Wisconsin vs. Alexander Derosia; on default, $435.—12,862—The United States Brg. company vs. Ambrose Fry; on default, $363.—12,753—Grommes & Ulrich vs. Herron & Roy; on default, $229.—13,004—John J. Hatten vs. Erasmus G. Minnick; on default, $291.—12,864—Adolphus Robertson vs. The Soldiers' World's Fair Hotel Association; on default, $3,715.—12,680—Israel Cohen & Co. vs. Dora Levin; on default, $3,765.

JUDGE FREEMAN—12,384—Unguan Donnell and Claude Metra vs. Thomas De Foe and Olaf Wallin; on dflt. $3,764.—12,817—Frank H. Starkweather of Beloit, Wis., vs. Elizabeth Strickland of Chicago; on dflt. $607.—12,835—Messbaum & Stoman vs. William Mulgacher; on dflt., $432.—4,206—John C. Parr vs J. M. Ford; on ver., $3,480.

JUDGE SEARS—4,158—John Patch vs. Joseph Rosta; on ver., $25.—12,969—The American National Bank of Chicago vs. George W. Henry; on dflt., $3,386.—12,886—F. J. Logachutte vs. Herminia Schweisthal; on dflt., $314.—12,913—Samuel C. Skinner vs. Aaron Deroo; on dflt., $531, as of April 20, 1880, revived.

JUDGE BURKE—25,665—Guthman Carpenter Selling vs. Charles W. Lapham; on dflt., $417.—25,666—Same vs. John Kraskiewcz; on dflt. $813.—8,848—W. H. Schimferman & Son vs. John Cahil and Florien S. Young; on dflt., $1,500.

JUDGE WINDES—11,614—James L. Condon, ex. of Emma H. White, decd., vs. Charles Moerchles and John Bemer; on dflt. $86.—5,507—Mary L. MacDonald, admr. of William A. McDonald, decd., vs. City of Chicago; on ver., $2,000; appealed.

JUDGE BAKER—26,383—Samuel A. Tolman vs. Frank Skillberg; on deflt., $1,086.

Decrees.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—8,063—Prescott vs. McDonald; dec. sale.—9,631—Harris vs. Kohn; same.—5,387—Reilly vs. Walsh; dec. par.—4,218—Phillips vs. Jenkins; dec. appt. comrs.—109,406—Supreme Council Royal Arcanum vs. Mary Hamill; dec. for payment money appld.

JUDGE HORTON—9,769—George vs. Sudborough; dec. sale.—1,055—Underdown vs. Fallon; dec. appl., etc.—3,797—Jones vs. Roth; dec. final.

JUDGE EWING—2,839—Chandler vs. Claus; dec. sale.

JUDGE STEIN—3,260—Chandler vs. O'Neill; dec. sale.—3,422—Divorce, Inez Merriott from James L. Merriott.—3,310—Divorce, Ellen Quigley from Michael Quigley.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TULEY—Motions on No. 69.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No. 5,529 on hearing.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No call except motions of course.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 from May calendar.

JUDGE EWING—Nos. 18, 8, and 3 of June calendar. No. 5 on hearing.

JUDGE STEIN—Motions of course and Nos. 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 747, 6,985, 1,743, 1,685, 6,297, 6,252, 1,958, 2,251, 5,684, 6,508, 3,522, 5,969, 8,235, 4,259, 1,352, 7,912, 1,963, 1,384, 7,041, 7,278.

JUDGE FREEMAN—Cases from Judge Payne's calendar—Nos. 11,826, 9,486, 3,854, 3,966, 3,613, 3,793, 186, 4,089, 3,071, 2,468, 2,890, 3,447, 3,673, 3,912, 3,557, 4,393, 4,090, 1,455. No. 7,721 on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No. 125,347 on trial.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Nos. 2,746, 1,800, 2,937, 2,749, 2,751, 2,752, 2,812, 2,813, 2,816, 2,867, 2,868, 2,638, 2,390, 2,991, 6,672, 1,736, 1,791, 2,871, 2,872. No. 2,750 on trial.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Nos. 2,073, 1,659, 2,199, 2,200, 2,205, 2,192, 2,252, 2,254, 2,255, 2,257, 1,456, 11,165, 10,609, 12,214, 2,022, 8,089, 2,018, 2,019, 939, 1,893, 12,101, 10,030, and No. 1,988 on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Nos. 866, 5,139, 1,996, 2,004, 2,008, 2,057, 1,219, 2,126, 2,417, 1,337, 2,421, and No. 1,256 on trial.

JUDGE SEARS—No. 156,165 on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—No. 5,698 on trial.

JUDGE BURKE—Nos. 6,263, 4,936, 5,370, 2,783, 6,449, 6,490, 6,498, 26,011, and No. 4,566 on trial.

JUDGE DUNNE—Nos. 857, 5,063, 4,538, 1,013, 5,619, 5,641, 5,663, 1,694, and 4,003. Ten a. m.—929½ on trial.

JUDGE WINDES—Trial call—Nos. 9,831, 6,693, 6,305, 126,426, and 6,931.

JUDGE SCALES (County Court)—9:30 a. m.—No. 11,650. Ten a. m.—Nos. 11,525, 11,014, and 9,071. December trial calendar will be called by Judge Donnelly in the County Court Monday, June 11. The following cases will be called for trial Monday—Nos. 4,503, 6,637, 8,301, 8,325, 8,334, 8,540, 8,696, 8,774, 8,892, 8,893, 8,894, 8,916, 8,991, 1,909, and 9,167.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT (Probate Court)—General business.

JUDGE SMITH—Branch No. 3 (Criminal Court)—Nos. 2,428, 2,429, 2,556, 3,073, 3,304, 1,801, 3,240, 2,730, 2,672, 3,228, 3,251, 3,581, 3,568, 3,225.

JUDGE GIBBONS—Branch No. 4 (Criminal Court)—Decisions in cases under advisement balance of the present week.

JUDGE HANECY—Branch No. 5 (Criminal Court)—Nos. 2,601, 2,602, 2,604, 2,623, 2,645, 3,069, 2,715, 2,717, 2,718, 2,752, 3,321, 3,424, 3,574.

JUDGE GROSSCUP (United States Court)—Thomson-Houston Co. vs. Western Electric on trial.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The following proceedings were had in the Supreme Court today: The apportionment cases were set down for hearing on Friday morning. Drake vs. Merkle; leave given to file additional record by next Monday and John R. Eden appointed guardian ad litem for minor defendants. Sloninger vs. Sloninger; motion to strike amended record from the files denied. Roberts vs. Applegate; rule entered on defendants to give new bond by next Friday. Claflin et al. vs. Prather et al.; time to file record, abstracts, and briefs extended until Dec. 1. Hempstead vs. Crabb; motion for leave to file petition for mandamus. Smith et al. vs. The People; motion by defendants to advance cause. Adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—In Supreme Court: Cases submitted—Kruse vs. Kingsbury et al., Kinney vs. Ferguson, Kinney vs. Service, Peters vs. Peters et al., Smedley vs. Dregg. Call for Thursday 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 29, 30, 34.

Fort Wayne's Electric Plant in New Hands.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The Fort Wayne Electric Corporation was organized today with a capital of $1,500,000 and receivers appointed to liquidate the affairs of the Fort Wayne Electric company. The new company will absorb all the current contracts and business of the old company, together with that of the Fort Wayne Jenney company. The cause of the difference was the determination of many of the stockholders to move the plant from here, which would have been a breach of faith.

Decadence of Matrimony.

The marriage rate in England is lower at present than ever before.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Forecast for Thursday:

Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south.

Lower and Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, fair, warmer, south winds.

North and South Dakota, fair, warmer in eastern portion, cooler, with severe thunder storms and rain, in western portion, south winds.

Colorado, fair, followed in afternoon by rain and slightly cooler in extreme northern portion, south winds, becoming northwest.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer	Max'm temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitat'n. 12 hours.
Abilene	30.06	74	76	E.	Clear	......
Bismarck, N. D.	29.94	76	78	S.	Clear	......
Boston, Mass.	29.88	66	66	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.98	52	56	W.	Cl'udy	......
Cairo, Ill	30.16	62	64	N.	Clear	......
Charleston, S. C.	29.90	76	86	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.84	66	70	S.	Cl'udy	......
Chicago	30.16	50	50	S. E.	Clear	......
Cincinnati, O.	30.08	58	62	N. W.	Fair	......
Cleveland, O.	30.04	54	56	W.	Fair	......
Davenport, Ia.	30.12	66	68	W.	Clear	......
Denver, Colo.	29.82	70	74	S. E.	Fair	......
Des Moines, Ia.	30.14	70	74	S.	Clear	......
Detroit, Mich.	30.04	54	58	S. E.	Clear	......
Dodge City, Kas.	30.08	72	78	S. E.	Clear	......
Duluth, Minn.	29.96	72	74	W.	Fair	......
El Paso, Tex	29.78	82	92	S. E.	Clear	......
Erie, Pa.	30.10	52	60	N. W.	Clear	......
Galveston, Tex.	30.00	78	84	W.	Fair	.02
G'd Haven, Mich	30.08	48	52	N. W.	Clear	......
Green Bay, Wis.	30.02	62	66	S.	Clear	......
Helena, Mont.	29.60	74	84	N.	Rain	.02
Huron, S. D.	30.04	74	78	S. E.	Clear	......
Indianapolis	30.12	56	62	N. W.	Clear	......
Jacksonville	29.98	78	88	S. W.	Cl'udy	.42
Kansas City, Mo.	30.16	70	72	N. E.	Clear	......
Knoxville	30.06	60	68	N.	Clear	.08
La Crosse, Wis.	30.10	68	70	W.	Clear	......
Little Rock, Ark	30.10	70	72	N. E.	Clear	......
Louisville, Ky.	30.12	58	68	W.	Clear	......
Marquette, Mich	29.96	56	68	N. E.	Cl'udy	......
Memphis, Tenn.	30.14	66	72	N.	Clear	Trace
Miles City	29.60	84	86	S. E.	Clear	......
Milwaukee	30.12	52	54	S. E.	Clear	......
Minnedosa	29.84	78	84	S.	Clear	......
Montreal	29.86	52	56	S. W.	Fair	Trace
Moorhead	30.00	74	76	S.	Clear	......
New Orleans, La	29.98	78	86	S. W.	Fair	.84
New York City	29.92	50	58	S. W.	Cl'udy	.22
Omaha, Neb.	30.14	74	76	S.	Clear	......
Oswego, N. Y.	29.94	46	50	W.	Clear	......
Palestine	30.06	72	84	N. E.	Fair	......
Pierre, S. D.	29.92	80	82	S. E.	Clear	......
Pittsburg	29.96	58	64	N. W.	Fair	......
Port Huron	30.06	50	54	N. E.	Clear	......
Pueblo	29.84	70	76	S.	Fair	......
Rapid City	29.80	78	80	S.	Clear	......
St. Louis	30.16	66	68	N.	Clear	......
St. Paul	30.06	72	72	S. E.	Clear	......
Salt Lake City	29.84	64	74	S.	Rain	Trace
Santa Fe	29.92	56	62	S. E.	Rain	.02
Sioux City	30.14	74	76	S.	Clear	......
Springfield, Ill.	30.16	62	66	N.	Clear	......
Springfield, Mo.	30.14	62	68	N. E.	Clear	......
Toledo	30.06	56	60	N. W.	Cl'udy	......

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 47 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 47 degrees; 10 a. m., 48 degrees; 11 a. m., 49 degrees; 12 m., 49 degrees; 1 p. m., 50 degrees; 3 p. m., 53 degrees; 6 p. m., 55 degrees. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.65; 6 p. m., 29.60.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

GLASGOW—Arrived—Canadian, from Montreal.

QUEBEC—Arrived—Samartian, from Glasgow.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Ludgate Hill, from London; Spree, from Bremen; Majestic, from Hamburg.

HAMBURG—Arrived—Polynesia, from Baltimore.

LIZARD—Passed—Moravia, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived—Havel, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived—Teutonic, from New York.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JUNE 6.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today licensed for incorporation the following companies:

L'Association de Secours Mutuel des Canadiens Francais Americans, at Chicago; without capital stock; social and benevolence; incorporators, Z. P. Brosseum, A. Bergeron, Joseph Bourgeau, and others.

The Republican Social club of the Thirty-third Ward, City of Chicago; without capital stock; political and social; incorporators, Herman Michan, Claus Zeigler, Robert Michan, and others.

The Sylvan Liquor Cure company, at Moline; capital stock, $600,000; manufacture and sell medicines; incorporators, August H. Arp, John C. R. Mead, and William H. Jackson.

Lone Mountain Gold Mining company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; general mining business; incorporators, E. J. Berry, M. L. Saley, and James Moore.

Charles F. Ogren Brewing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $75,000; manufacture and sell ale, porter, beer, and liquors; incorporators, John D. Hood, Eugene H. Dupee, and Henry M. Wolf.

The Will County Agricultural and Mechanical Exposition, at Joliet; capital stock, $15,000; maintain fair, etc.; incorporators, Edwin Porter, John Ward, Henry F. Peipenbrink, John D. Paige, Thomas J. Kelly, Thomas H. Riley, Robert L. Allen, O. J. Stephen, John Mathews, and John Francis.

National Cycle Exhibition company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; dealers in cycles, etc.; incorporators, W. D. Latimer, Alfred E. Manning, and Josiah Cratty.

Sun Distilling company, at Chicago; capital stock, $40,000; manufacture and sell liquors, etc.; incorporators, George W. Murry, Henry L. Wilson, and George W. Stanford.

The Seacord Stock Farm company, at Galesburg; capital stock, $50,000; breed, raise, and deal in stock; incorporators, Wilkins Seacord, D. F. Seacord, and Fred Seacord.

Economy Shoe company, at Galesburg; capital stock, $10,000; deal in boots, shoes, etc.; incorporators, O. A. Bibbins, A. A. Gingrich, and L. W. Bibbins.

The Charles V. Peckham company, at Chicago, certified to a dissolution of organization and made surrender of charter.

The Sperry Electric company, at Chicago, certified to a decrease in capital stock from $100,00 to $10,000.

The Electric Belt and Appliance company, at Chicago, certified to a change of name to the Owen Electric Belt and Appliance company.

The Chicago Rod Packing company, at Chicago, certified to a change in number of directors.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Edward Powers, Mary Carroll	31–24
Fred Howard, Effie Laramie	26–19
Maury Hibbard, Ella Fussleman	38–32
George Davis, Mollie Kilborn	29–24
Patrick Duhig, Josie Guineo	24–21
Thomas Hackett, Catherine O'Neil	28–23
Harry Gossick, Bertha Frarey	22–18
Gustave Drews, Bertha Samuel	28–27
Hjorth Mamen, Josephine Edwards	28–21
George Townsend, Alene Smith	28–23
David Benton, Anna Burke	28–26
Gustav Knos, Amanda Anderson	27–22
William Zick, Helena Schroder	23–18
Charles Wilson, Maggie Barry	24–20
Arthur Crisp, Jennie Becker	22–18
John Swanson, Amelia Carlson	26–19
Christopher McCue, Mary McConnell	28–24
Roger O'Donnell, Margaret Hanley	32–24
Frank Dudenhoeffer, Emilie Leichnitz	49–49
John Erickson, Hannah Moberg	34–35
Ida Buwalda, Annie Sikma	29–24
Samuel Trude, Nellie Hull	30–20
Willie Mattes, Ida Grehe	21–18
Robert Palmer, Lotta Huyck	26–20
Commodore Murray, Jennie McGrath	30–33
Otto Humke, Martha Gruschka	26–23
William Stetcher, Annie Dillon	25–24
Carl Weinke, Maria Weikhart	24–22
Nicholas Weber, Lena Pottier	32–31
Mathias Graf, Christine Gerner	53–38
Algot Lind, Marie Rosenberg	27–23
Jakob Schuermann, Lena Dieterict	27–24
Edward Sullivan, Mary Connors	22–21
Gustaf Hedlund, Augusta Anderson	27–24
George Rendant, Lillian Brooks	30–31
John Cavanaugh, Katie Dowling	23–30
Fisher Mason, Jennie Draper	27–22
Patrick Dusick, Alice Breshhain	28–21
Charles Kipper, Edna Ives	25–19
Charles Feyer, Amanda Gentler	22–20
August Sandberg, Ingrid Sandon	26–24
Wilhelm Kopp, Clara Price	21–20
Eugene Ellison, Tillie Campbell	27–27
William Manners, Lizzie Campbell	29–21
John McDonald, Emely Roche	26–19
Nicolay Nielsen, Mary Bomberg	28–26
William Claney, Julia Burkhardt	34–28
Thomas Talbot, Delia White	34–28
Leroy Marshall, Annie Hudson	21–18
Michael King, Marie McGovern	32–29
Andrew Mason, Pearl Phillips	36–24
Herman Schwemm, Maria Brandt	25–22
Gray Le Compe, Isabella Wilson	27–20
John Buskens, Mary Roelops	27–27
Joseph Kraus, Rose Zednik	24–20
Orsan Baldwin, Margaret Reagan	46–38
Albert Trott, Harriette Sink	28–22
Wojeiech Samson, Sofia Wasonski	29–21
Lambert Seng, Anna Neidhardt	32–28
Gustaf Anderson, Ida Lindrott	22–21
Christian Hanson, Lucy Day	30–33
William Asay, Maud Marston	Legal age.
George Wick, Cora Winslow	30–27
John Mroczynski, Maryanna Kustyka	25–25
Edwin Esheiman, Veronica Pirung	23–19
Carl Goldberg, Louise Olson	25–25
Joseph Ehvell, Tillie Ruckrick	21–20
Conrad Davis, Emma Hanson	39–19
Vaclav Babor, Anna Boucek	25–22
Frank Thurston, Mamie Uhl	21–19
Fred Ebert, Annie Stentzel	64–58
John Rupp, Christine Thomnxen	27–23
William Oehler, Flora McCastland	30–19
John Allison, Eliza Anderson	34–27
Nicholaus Busgerski, Mary Glowszeska	23–19
Bernard Scollon, Kittie Duffie	23–19
Christopher Buaney, Katrina Morf	31–26
John Danahey, Marguerit Benson	25–20
William Snow, Sarah Stillman	37–40
Christian Schaeffner, Therese Dold	30–19

DEATHS.

DORNY—Monday, June 4, 1894, Adelaide M. Dorny. Funeral Thursday, June 7, 4 p. m., at 241 63d-st., Englewood, Ill. Interment at Davenport, Ia. Pierre, S. D., papers please copy.

LAMOS—At St. Joseph, Mich., Charles Chauncey Lamos of this city. Funeral notice later.

SCHEIL—June 6, Emil K. Scheil, aged 3 years and 2 months. Funeral at 1 p. m. from parents' residence, 162 Clarkson-av., by carriages to Rosehill.

SPRINGER—June 5, Mary A. Springer, wife of Capt. Charles Springer, aged 63 years. Funeral Friday at 2 p. m. Bath, Me., papers please copy.

YOUNG—Elmer C., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Young, aged 6 months. Funeral Thursday, June 7, at 2 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS LEAGUE WILL give a "trip" through Japan this evening in the banquet hall of the Great Northern Hotel with the aid of views prepared by E. S. Bell.

THE AMERICAN FLAG DAY ASSOCIATION will meet this evening at the Great Northern. Gen. Theodore F. Brown will preside. All are invited.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAITER; NO SUNDAY work. Abson's chop house, 43½ Jackson-st.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
MR. D. HENDERSON ......Sole Manager.
TONIGHT AT 8
AT 8 TONIGHT
THURSDAY.
8TH Extravaganza Season.
First Time on Any Stage . . . . .
AMERICAN EXTRAVAGANZA CO.
—IN—
ALADDIN JR.
Patrons are requested to be seated before 8 o'clock, as, owing to the magnitude of the production, the curtain will rise promptly at that hour. Carriages may be ordered at 11.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8
Matinees Wed. and Sat.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50c

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
Chicago Racing Association
(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)
Spring Meeting, 1894.
Beginning May 1, ending June 22.
5 or More Races Each Day, Rain or Shine.
RACES COMMENCE at 2:15 o'clock p. m.
Booking on Foreign Races.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS TO TRACK in 25 Minutes.
Trains via the Illinois Central leave Randolph-st., stopping at Van Buren Station, at 9:45 a. m., 12:01 p. m., 12:25 p. m., 1 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and 2 p. m., stopping at Wabash-av. and 18th, 22d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Regular train leaving 12th-st. depot at 8:30 a. m. stops within two blocks of track. Returning, trains leave the racetrack at 4:47 p. m. and immediately after the races; last train leaves at 6:40 p. m. C., B. & Q. special trains leave the Union Depot at 12:15 p. m., 1:05 p. m., 1:35 p. m., and 2:10 p. m., stopping at all stations. Returning trains leave racetrack at 4:50 p. m. and after the races. Fare for the round trip, both roads, 25c. Admission to grounds and grand stand, $1.00. Season badges on sale at 403 Monadnock Block.

HOOLEY'S THEATER—6th Big Week.
ALWAYS CROWDED.
Charley's Aunt.
Direction Charles Frohman.
Evenings at 8:15.
Saturday (only) Matinee at 2.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
Every Night —Regular Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY
In Sidney Grundy's Impressive
SOWING THE WIND

THE SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.
TONIGHT AT 8. Schiller Opera Co. MATINEE SAT.
The Black Hussar.
Note. Friday Evening the CHICAGO HUSSARS and their ladies will attend in a body.

FRANK HALL'S CASINO
MUSEE and VARIETY THEATER, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.—Continuous stage performances 11 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. daily. "The curtain never drops." Billy Rice's Minstrels this week in addition to new bill of novelties. Crowded houses at all hours. Great success. Guaranteed the best show in Chicago.
Prices, 10, 15, 25, 35, and 50c. Box seats $1.

MASONIC TEMPLE OBSERVATORY AND ROOF GARDEN.
302 ft. up in the Air.
Open from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
A GREAT HIT.
Thousands Delighted.
The Beautiful Electric Theaters. Johnny Hand and his Hungarian Orchestra. Every evening at 7:30 and Saturday and Sunday afternoons.
ADMISSION—25 CENTS.

CORPORATIONS.

...ocial club of the Thirty-third ...e; without capital stock; pol... ...orporators; Herman Michan, ...rt Michan, and others.

...e Cure company, at Moline; capi... ...manufacture and sell medicines; ...st H. Arp, John C. R. Mead, and ...

...ld Mining company, at Chicago; ...,000; general mining business; ...Berry, M. L. Saley, and James ...

...Brewing company, at Chicago; ...00; manufacture and sell ale, ...porters; incorporators, John D. ...nee, and Henry M. Wolf.

...gricultural and Mechanical Ex... ...apital stock, $15,000; maintain ...ors, Edwin Porter, John Ward, ...ink, John D. Paige, Thomas J. ... Riley, Robert L. Allen, O. J. ...ews, and John Francis.

...hibition company, at Chicago; ...0; desires in cycles, etc.; incor... ...mer, Alfred E. Manning, and Jo...

...company, at Chicago; capital stock, ...and sell liquors, etc.; incor... ...y. Murry, Henry L. Wilson, and ...

...k Farm company, at Galesburg; ...00; breed, raise, and deal in ...s. Wilkins Seacord, D. F. Sea... ...ford.

...ompany, at Galesburg; capital ...in boots, shoes, etc.; incorpora... ...A. Gingrich, and L. W. Bib...

...ham company, at Chicago, cer... ...of organization and made out ...

...e company, at Chicago, certified ...nal stock from $100,000 to $150,000. ...and Appliance company, at Chi... ...change of name to the Owen ...pliance company.

...Packing company, at Chicago, ...in manner of directors.

AGE LICENSES.

...LERK ISSUED PERMITS TO ...ng couples yesterday, the par... ...o where no place of residence is ...

	Age.
...y Carroll	21—24
...aramie	26—19
...Fuselman	28—32
...a Kilborn	20—20
...a Guineo	24—21
...erine (O'Neil	22—22
...a Frarey	23—18
...a Samuel	28—27
...liam Edwards	24—24
...lene Smith	28—27
...Burke	28—30
...Anderson	24—24
...a Schroder	25—18
...Rose Berry	21—20
...Becker	24—24
...ta Carlson	26—19
...Mary Mcneil	26—24
...rgaret Hanley	32—24
...Emilie Leichnitz	40—40
...Mary McInerny	24—24
...Sikma	26—24
...a Hull	30—20
...ehe	21—19
...a Huyck	28—20
...Dennis McGrath	30—33
...Grzeschka	21—21
...ie Dillon	25—24
...Valdez	24—24
...ne Pottier	32—32
...ne Gerner	53—38
...eenberg	24—24
...Lena Buetrich	27—24
...ry Connors	22—22
...usta Anderson	24—24
...ian Brooks	30—31
...atie Dowling	24—20
...Bresnahan	28—32
...Bresnahan	38—32
...Lyons	25—19
...Lyons	21—18
...rad Sandon	30—24
...Hall	21—21
...ie Campbell	27—27
...zie Campbell	29—21
...Kelly	21—21
...y Bomberg	28—30
...a Burkhardt	34—28
...a White	21—21
...ie Hudson	21—18
...McGovern	32—23
...Maria Brandt	25—28
...Stella Wilson	27—20
...Hall	21—20
...Zednik	24—20
...Reagan	22—22
...ie Sink	28—32
...ella Wasonski	21—20
...Neidhardt	21—20
...a Lindroff	22—21
...ary Day	30—30
...Marcus	Legal age.
...Winslow	30—27
...aryanna Kustyka	25—26
...onica Fitzung	21—19
...en Olson	25—25
...e Ruckrick	23—20
...Hanson	23—20
...Boucek	25—23
...nie Thil	21—21
...Stentzel	34—38
...e Thomnxen	37—33
...McCasland	19—19
...Anderson	24—27
...Mary Glowaeska	23—19
...Duffie	21—21
...Katrina Mori	31—26
...quent Benson	25—20
...Stillman	21—21
...Therese Dold	30—19

DEATHS.

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UNCEMENTS.

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...RICAN FLAG DAY ASSOCIA... ...ect this evening at the Great ...ondore L. Brown will preside.

TE TO CLASSIFY.

...T-CLASS WAITER: NO. SUN... ...n's chop house, 43½ Jackson-st.

...O OPERA-HOUSE.
...RSON.....Sole Manager.
...T 8
...TONIGHT
...THURSDAY.
...y Stage.
...EXTRAVAGANZA CO.
...IN
...ADDIN...

...ons are requested to be ...d before 8 o'clock, as, ...to the magnitude of the ...ection, it will ...promptly at that hour. ...ages may be ordered at 11.

...ed Wed. and Sat. ...AL ADMISSION 50c

...ACING ASSOCIATION.

...acing Association

...THORNE TRACK.)

...Meeting, 1894.

...May 1, ending June 22.

...ach Day, Rain or Shine.

...MENCE at 2:15 o'clock p. m

...on Foreign Races.

...RAINS TO TRACK in 20 Minutes.

...ois Central leaves Randolph-st. ...Iberon Station, at 9:45 a. m., ...:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m., and ...t Wabash-av. and 18th, 23d-st., ...Island-av. Regular train leaving ...9 a. m. stops within two blocks of ...trains leave the racetrack at 4:42 ...after the races; last train ...C. B. & Q. special trains leave ...:18 p. m., 1:05 p. m., 1:35 p. m., ...m at all stations. Returning, ...ek at 4:30 p. m. and after the ...Round trip, both roads, 25c. ...and grand stand, $1.00. Sea... ...408 Monadnock Block.

...THEATER—6th Big Week.

...CROWDED.

...S Aunt.

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...Matinee at 2

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...ARLES FROHMAN'S ...CK COMPANY

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...ack Hussar.

...ening the CHICAGO HUSSARS ...dies will attend in a body.

...USES and VARIETY THEA... ...Wabash-av., next Jackson-st. ...immons stage performances 11 a. ...1:30 p. m. daily. "The certain ...ad drops." Billy Rice's Minstrels ...week in addition to new bill of ...sides. Crowded houses at all ...s. Great success. Guaranteed ...best show in Chicago. ...and 50c. Box seats, $1.

...PLE'S A GREAT HIT.

...Thousands Delighted. ...The Beautiful Electric The... ...sters. Johnny Hand and ...his Hungarian Orchestra. ...Every evening at 7:30 and ...Saturday and Sunday at ...ternoons. ...ADMISSION—25 CENTS.

ELI LIKED HIS TRIP.

MELVILLE D. LANDON TALKS OF PACIFIC COAST BEAUTIES.

He Was in Chicago Yesterday on His Way from Los Angeles—Coronado Beach Delightful to the Humorist—Congress and Californian Industries—H. J. Moors Preparing for a Samoan Entertainment Here This Summer — Warriors Like American Experiences.

Passing through Chicago from Los Angeles, Cal., yesterday was Eli Perkins. When asked what was the most charming portion of his trip Eli said: "It was delightful at Coronado Beach, San Diego. The ride along the Pacific Ocean from San Diego to Los Angeles on the Santa Fé was a dream. For miles on the right were olive, palm, and orange trees, while on the left the great Pacific waves which had come from Japan and China dashed against the track and sometimes sprinkled the cars with their white crests.

"At San Diego, living near Mrs. Gen. Grant, where the wife of the great General sat looking fifty miles into the ocean, we were invited to an afternoon tea to meet Mrs. Judge Alphonso Taft, whose husband had been Minister at the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna. The tea was in a bungalow, buried in bowers of roses and groves of palms and date. 'Now,' said Mrs. Taft, 'I will show you some strange things: Here, right over our head,' she said looking up, 'is a castor bean tree. It is the same castor bean that the farmers plant in Ohio, Kansas, and Missouri, and which dies in the fall. But here, where there are no frosts, it grows for years. See, it is twenty-four inches in diameter and loaded with hundreds of stems of ripe beans and new blossoms.'

"'And this Eli,' continued Mrs. Taft, 'is a tomato vine forty feet long. It has been growing for years, and you see ripe tomatoes and blossoms too. We pick them every day in the year—ripe and luscious.'

"'In another part of the garden,'" said Eli, "'Mrs. Dr. Edwards, the daughter of Mrs. Taft, showed us perennial cotton. It was the same cotton we see in South Carolina or Georgia, but it grows for years, and until it finally becomes a tree—yes, a cotton tree with white cotton dangling from the lower limbs, then come bolls and pink blossoms at the top. Mississippians and Texans, who plant this same cotton every spring only to see it cut down by the frost in October, would be amazed to see the same cotton a perennial tree and blossoming every day of the year.'

"'What else interested you in California?'

"'Well, the beet sugar industry. I had seen the beet sugar plants at Norfolk and Grand Island in Nebraska. They are prosperous and would have doubled this year and other factories gone up in Columbus and Omaha had not the uncertainties of the Wilson bill paralyzed the industry. They are 4 per cent sweeter than the beets in Germany and France, and digestible sugar. Then they have all winter, where they have no frosts, to harvest them. One of the most shameful things of modern times is the blasting of this $60,000,000 industry by a two-cent Congress. California will never forgive our 7x9 Congress for slaughtering its sugar and sheep.'

"'Do the Californians complain?'

"'Why, there is one spontaneous growl in California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Oregon against our poor, pigeon-toed Congress. The other night when they threw a picture of Cleveland on a skirt dancer at the California Theater the whole audience hissed it away. Hawaii and the attack on wool and sugar have incensed California so we Democrats will have no chance there again till the present voters die out. I am sorry we Democrats have thrown away our chances by turning prosperity into adversity. We ought to have known better.

"'Speaking of new improvements in California,' said Eli, 'is the building of the great Huntington pier and sea wall at Santa Monica, the seaport of Los Angeles, is the most important. C. P. Huntington now takes freight, such as rice, silk, tea, and wool, from Oriental steamships, rolls it on Southern Pacific cars, and transports it by his short route to New Orleans, where it is shipped on Huntington steamships to New York, Boston, or Europe. This is the cheap freight route between China, Japan, and Australia and the New England and Southern States and England. Nothing but the Nicaragua Canal can ever compete with Mr. Huntington's Santa Monica route.'

H. J. Moors, who conducted the Samoan Village on the Midway Plaisance last summer, is in this city to see what the prospects are for a profitable season here for his new band of Samoan warriors, at present on exhibition at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco. After the close of the Fair Mr. Moors chartered a vessel and took his band of warriors home. They were delighted with their Chicago experience. Mr. Moors cruised about the Pacific and gathered a new and larger band, including several types of people not seen at the Fair, and returned to San Francisco. After the close of the Midwinter Fair Mr. Moore expects to bring his warriors to Chicago, then he will go to New York for the rest of the summer, and eventually to London and Paris. Mr. Moors is the owner of two islands, Nassau and Sophia, besides large interests in Samoa, consequently he is deeply interested in the Hawaiian question. He has just been to Washington trying to get some information on the subject.

"'As the bulk of my property is in Samoa,' he said, 'I am vitally interested in having things satisfactorily arranged. I went to the State Department, where I was told not to be afraid this government would allow Germany or any other power to annex the Hawaiian Islands; that the interests of the United States in the islands were to be fully maintained. They thought the Berlin treaty should be more or less modified, but no German aggression would be allowed. I called the attention of the department to the fact that although the Berlin treaty had been carried unworkable, it was workable if the conditions were brought up. I also called attention to the fact that it was not a tripartite treaty, but a treaty between four parties, the fourth being the Government of Samoa, and this was admitted. It was also admitted there had been derelictions from the treaty which had been discovered shortly after the administration came into office, but the best way to bring about a settlement did not appear to be quite clear. They did not seem to have any idea of annexation to any power would take place, but the treaty would be modified to some extent and that the government of the islands would go on. I think the department would be glad to get out of the Samoan trouble if it could, but I do not think it will compromise in any way to sacrifice American interests."

Reed Northrup, a nephew of Jay Gould and the President of the American Refrigerator Transit company of the Gould railroad system, is at the Grand Pacific with a number of the officials of his company. They are in consultation with the St. Paul road.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Glycerine in Cigarets.

CHICAGO June. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Last night the Mayor of Chicago vetoed the ordinance on the sale of cigarets. Speaking of cigarets and glycerine in cigarets his Honor says that "he is advised by the highest chemical authorities that they are entirely harmless." Who are the highest authorities are we are not told.

Can you deem the question of sufficient importance I will ask your indulgence for a few words concerning the alleged harmlessness of glycerine.

1. When sufficiently heated glycerine produces the so-called acrolein.

2. In the smoking of a cigaret the conditions are fulfilled for the production of acrolein if glycerine be present.

3. Now, what is acrolein?

The following translated quotation will answer the query:

"It is well known that among the products of the decomposition of oils a volatile substance is obtained with an exceedingly sharp and irritating odor, which makes the distillation very painful. Reifsenbacher has just made é very important investigation on the production of that compound. His work was attended with great hardships, mostly on account of the baneful effect of the vapor on health. A single drop of it on the skin of the laboratory will redden the eyes and cause them run with tears of all those present in the laboratory. If more than a drop were spilled at night easily become unconscious. If one continuously in an atmosphere containing even a small quantity of that volatile substance the eyes become so sensitive to its influence that the eyes become inflamed and he takes a dislike to work which induces physical pain.

The foregoing facts were published fifty years ago and have been confirmed more than once since. It will not do to pooh-pooh them. Yes, indeed, glycerine is a mellow thing, sweet to the taste, soft to the hand, and harmless in many ways, yet if I were a smoker and had to choose between cabbage leaf and glycerine I would rather surrender to the former.

M. DELAFONTAINE.

The Odious Income Tax.

MANHATTAN, Kas., June 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your recent editorial upon the unequal income tax you did not state its inequality quite completely. There is at least one other point. If the incomes above $4,000 of both corporations and individuals are to be taxed it follows that, since corporations are made up of individuals, the incomes of corporations are to be taxed twice, in so far as they are distributed to stockholders whose total income amounts to $4,000.

J. T. WILLARD.

Hail Columbia.

[Dedicated to my friend Marshall Field, Esq., with congratulations by Harriet G. Hosmer.]

I.

Hail, Columbia, happy land!
Field Columbians, heaven born band,
To fight and bleed in culture's cause,
To fight and bleed in culture's cause,
Firm united we shall see 'em
Rallying round our great Museum.
Let Art and Science be our boast,
Never mindful what it cost.
But ever grateful for the prize,
Let our Symposia reach the skies.

II.

Immortal Fair! Arise once more!
And render fairer this fair shore;
Let no rude foe with jealous pen,
Let no rude foe with jealous pen
Invade the shrine where sacred lies
Our glorious record; well earned prize!
In Heaven our firmest trust may be,
But here we'll place a firm Trustee,
Thus Art and Science shall prevail,
But every artful schemer fail.

III.

Sound! Sound in principal! and hark!
Shouts enliven Jackson Park!
'Tis the shout of loud applause!
'Tis the shout of loud applause!
Roll to Heaven a fullest cargo
All the voices of Chicago.
Firm in faith, in full reliance
On the power of Art and Science
Firm united we shall see 'em
Rallying round our great Museum.

IV.

Behold the chief who now commands
Is he who gave with generous hands.
His gift the gifts of all outranks!
His gift the gifts of all outranks!
Then what the rank we must award him?
How acclaim and how reward him?
Not as mere Captain or Lieutenant
Shall he bear our grateful garniture,
E'en Major strikes a minor key.
Demeans our chief that is to be;
Unworthy all in eyes impartial
So Marshall Field shall be Field Marshal.

Size of a Whale.

The average whale is from fifty to sixty-five feet in length and thirty-five feet in circumference. The jawbones are twenty to twenty-five feet long, and a tongue has been known to yield almost a ton of oil.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1894.

School-st., 136 e of Oakley-av., n f. 48x125, June 1 (H. H. Sanson to A. Beach). 1,300
120th-st., 240 w of Union, n f. 166x124, June 5 (A. E. Barter to J. G. Fryer et al). 1,800
Vernon-av., 253½ n of 36th-st., e f. 33x115, June 5 (E. Kelly to F. Baldwin). 6,250
Sanzanon-st., between 84th and 85th, w f. 30 x135, April 26, 1893 (O. H. Green to C. Anderson). 1,080
Van Buren-st., 150 w of Francisco, n f. 25x100, and Ashland-av., 50 n of Garfield-av., s f. 50 x100, and sheep. 1,500
Talcott-pl., 291 w of Wells-st., s f. 80x100, June 1 (W. Mueller to W. Krueger). 12,000
N. Wood-st., 134 s w of Milwaukee-av., n w f. 24x100, June 3 (M. Green to Mrs. W. B. L. B.). 3,700
Hunting-av., 146 s of Montrose-blvd., e f. 50x100, June 1 (C. E. Hunting to H. F. Hunting). 3,000
Crawford-av., n s cor Cornelia-st., w f. 58x125, June 4 (M. Forcster to L. A. W. C. Butts). 1,000
N. Ravenswood-av., 125 s of Irving-pk.-blvd., e f. 47x153, Nov. 23, 1893 (J. Dauson to M. Dauson). 6,000
Same property, Nov. 23, '93 (M. Dauson to Mary Dauson). 6,000
117th-st., 97 e of Kiarsen-av., s f. 100x137, May 28 (A. M. Kochen to Wacker & Birk Brg. and M. Co.). 3,000
Hillside-st., 99 n of 89th, w f. 100x125, May 28 (J. Kostka to V. Roskot). 1,200
83d-pl., 100 ft e of Lawndale-av., s f. 25x125, with other property, April 20 (H. H. Sanson to B. Whitney Sr.). 6,000
Emerald-av., 200 s of 39th-st., e f. 50x144, April 26 (H. Hammond to R. Whitney). 2,500
Stewart-av., 97 n of 74th-st., w f. 50x121, May 26 (A. Trebiscock to J. L. Newton). 2,500
Wharton-av., 98 n of 36th-st., e f. 50x126, April 25 (F. G. Hannen to M. H. Madsen). 2,250
Parkside-av., 50 s of Grand-av., e f. 50x125, May 1 (R. Whitney Sr. et al to J. M. Caldwell). 28,500
State-st., 100 n of 81st, e f. 25x100, June 1 (J. Jones to H. Pinel). 4,750
Wabash-av., 75 s of 87th-st., e f. 25x127, June 4 (M. Danson to H. Pinel). 7,000
Wabash-av., 115 s of 16th, w f. 24x123, June 5 (J. Jansky to E. Steicka). 4,900
Hastings-st., 100 e of Campbell-av., n f. 25x134, June 5 (A. Pivatzky to E. Lande et al.). 4,525
Campbell-av., 175 n of Van Buren-st., s f. 25x 114, April 17 (J. Thompson to M. F. Bowen). 8,150
Lexington-av., 227 e of Keddie, n f. 25x125, June 1 (M. L. Lyons to A. M. Miller). 4,500
Bonney-av., 225 e of 18th-st., s f. 50x116, April 19, May 14 (J. G. Jones et al. to A. C. Menard). 4,200
12th-st., 72 e of St. Louis-av., e f. 25x125, May 18 (A. N. Waterman to J. Eismann). 2,000
Bonney-av., 100 n of Harrison-st., n f. 25x125, May 31 (M. Wagner to H. B. Ohne). 1,450
Congress-st., 175 e of 43d, s f. 25x125, June 5 (C. E. Palmer to M. Cook). 1,800
Madison-st., 260 w of Campbell-av., s f. 24x 125, May 1 (W. M. Risseiburg et al. to J. A. Mack). 5,000
Oh o-st., 152 w of Paulina, s f. 20½x124, May 25 (S. Gizvin to Mat. V. Side L railway). 5,700
Walnut-st., 313 e of Albany-av., s f. 25x150, June 4 (G. W. Burchard to G. W. Burchard). 8,000
Jane-st., 173 w of Rockwell, n f. 24½x180, June 2 (G. Kurtz to M. Johnson). 1,100
Lewis-st., s w cor Belden-av., e f. 47x124, June 1 (W. Schick to J. Hagenbuch). 5,000
Wilmot-av., 261.4 e of Asmitage, s e f. 96x100, April 24 (H. F. Dreking to F. H. Hancock). 18,000
North Park-av., 50 s of Belmont-av., w f. 25x120, June 5 (J. H. Swanson to C. Carlson). 2,200
Emerald-av., 35 n of 121st-st., n f. 50x132, June 2 (Am. T. and S. Bank to H. Kotz). 2,200
624-st., s w cor La Salle, n f. 25x100, also 630-st., 160 s of Wentworth-av., n f. 21x176, (C. D. Underwood to A. D. Underwood). 25,000
Wilson-st., n w cor Clinton s f. 99x110, June 6 (G. Goldberg to G. Levin). 7,060
Pacific-av., 228.5 n of Polk-st., w f. 22x99, June 6 (D. Goldberg to S. I. Levin). 5,579
Addison-av., 50 w of Irving, s f. 50x180, March 5 (S. G. Prescott to H. Houghton). 4,000
Bismarck-st., 228 w of Rockwell, e f. 25x125, June 6 (F. Adam to A. Bauer). 7,000
Ruble-st., 163 s of 18th, e f. 94x100, May 7 (F. Heusler to E. Fricke). 1,800
Lowe-av., 144 of 44th-st., w f. 125x125, Nov. 4, 1893 (F. Mikles to M. Hines). 2,500
Sheffield-av., 75 s of 61st-st., e f. 25x125, June 6 (C. Chester to J. A. Lasbar). 8,250

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED BY the Building Department yesterday:

Joseph Wszadio, 2-story and basement brick flats, 193 Hamline-av. $ 4,000
D. J. Healy, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2093 Fairfield-av. 5,500
H. Mishkinsky, 4-story and basement brick store and flats, 921 Milwaukee-av. 11,000
Mrs. E. Harris, 4-story and basement brick stores and flats, 587 S. Halsted-st. 6,300
J. Henby, 2-story and basement brick stores and flats, 644 17th-st. 5,800
A. M. Johnson, 2-story and basement flats, 276 Emery-st. 2,000
J. Kerner, 2-story and basement flats, 676 Fairfield-av. 4,000
A. Pevaip, 3-story and basement brick flats, 646 Fairfield-av. 8,000
C. Gauch, 2-story and basement brick flats, 52 Clare-pl. 2,000
A. Peterson, 2-story and basement brick flats, 933 Grove-av. 5,000
The Lake Hitchcock M. E. Church, brick church building, 1180-82 N. Western-av. 9,000
L. T. M. Nicolet, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 1236 Argyle-st. 4,000
Julius Frank, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1098-1100 Desplaines-st. 35,000
H. McCormick, 2-story and basement brick flats, 626 58th-st. 2,000
P. Grace, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 1601 47th-st. 3,500

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BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

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3614.....C. F. MESSLER.
Cor. 31st.....H. HOGE.
Cor. 33d.....N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th.....C. E. HALL.
Cor. 37th.....H. R. PATTERSON.
Cor. Oakwood.....RAUSCH BROS.
3134.....W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d.....M. T. MOSS & CO.
3900.....SORROW & KERNTOPF.
Cor. 63d.....CURTI & McKAE.

HALSTED STREET—
3605.....A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 19th.....T. J. HONDLE & CO.
54th-st.....BOULEVARD PHAR.

STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison.....HARRISON PHARMACY
2300.....W. M. BELL.
2737.....HARTZ & HURDICK.
Cor. 31st.....W. F. FORSYTH.
3160.....WARD & WOLFE.
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4259.....A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700.....JOE V. BESLI.
Cor. 51st.....R. TERHUNE.
Cor. 53d.....C. E. REISS.

INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st.....E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th.....T. H. McINNERNY.
Cor. 43d.....N. FOSTER & CO.
Cor. 43d.....FRANK SIDDALL.

LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th.....W. BODEMAN.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
125.....J. & R. SIMMS.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth.....R. P. BRAUN.
Cor. Calumet avenue.....WELLSBORO PHAR.

THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
158.....G. A. GRAVES & CO.

WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 14th.....E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th.....C. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th.....E. A. HOLROYD.
Cor. 33d.....E. C. JONES.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210.....C. G. MUEHLMAN.

FORTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Lake.....L. W. SCHWAB.

FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake.....O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand boulevard.....C. N. GOODING.
405.....C. H. TRUESDELL.

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans.....C. S. TERRELL & CO.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Princeton.....C. J. MUELLER.
108.....F. G. SECORD.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison.....J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
980.....R. R. BOWEN.

FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson.....JACKSON PARK PHAR.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Stony Island avenue.....F. J. AMPHLETT.
Cor. Woodlawn avenue.....JAMES & DEWEY.

SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Stony Island avenue.....HART & WELTON.

STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
6916.....M. A. CURTIS.

DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 30th.....McKENZIE BROS.

WENTWORTH AVENUE—
4443.....J. A. KAERWER.

WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 35th.....R. H. WHEELER.
Cor. 37th.....BINZ & HESS.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
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COLORADO AVENUE—
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CHICAGO AVENUE—
408.....WM. H. BIERMAN.
967.....HENRY SCHMITT.

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BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
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1296.....J. E. McKENZIE.
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MADISON STREET—
Cor. Halsted.....G. F. WISSHACK.
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1001.....C. D. STONE.
1048.....A. L. JOHNSTON.
Cor. Sacramento.....E. E. FOSTER.
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332.....FORD'S PHARMACY.
405.....HENRY SCHROEDER.
575.....R. W. E. MEINUNG.
1216.....MOORE & HILL.
Cor. Oakley.....F. J. BERGER.

OGDEN AVENUE—
146.....FRANK GRAMMER.
256.....W. A. BRADBROOK.
Cor. Scott.....F. J. KNOWLES.
960.....

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80.....R. H. HANKE.
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NORTH AVENUE—
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Cor. Cleveland.....A. M. REIS.

CLYBOURN AVENUE—
Cor. Bulletin.....H. F. KRUEGER.

CLARK STREET—
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Cor. Division.....E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe.....H. RHODE.
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1127.....C. F. BASELER.
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Cor. Garfield avenue.....WILLIAM J. VOLTMER.

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Cor. Ohio.....C. A. STORER & CO.
Cor. Bellevue place.....C. V. KLOCK.

OAK STREET—
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80.....RIPKE PHARMACY.

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Cor. Graceland.....HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)

STATE STREET—
Cor. Chestnut.....A. MARTEN.
3200.....C. W. SILVER.

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224.....HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Wrightwood.....F. R. LEONARD.
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702.....BROS.
1162.....R. P. BARLOW.
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SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
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South Side.

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TO RENT—773 MONROE-ST.—NICELY FURnished front alcove, 1 single room; private family.

North Side.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED FRONT SINGLE room, all conveniences; walking distance. 182 Cass, 2d flat.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, large or small; modern conveniences; near lake; cheap. 389 Superior-st.

TO RENT—239 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANTLY furnished double and single rooms; singly or en suite. Reference.

TO RENT—380 ONTARIO-ST.—PLEASANT single room; walking distance; reasonable; gentlemen.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3601 ELLIS-AV.—CORNER HOUSE, 9 rooms; also 57 36th-st., 12 rooms; both absolutely first-class and close to Douglas station. WILLIAM M. BOOTH, Room 1203, 100 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—3725 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY and cellar brick, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; in fine order; detached lot 40x185 feet; fine brick barn. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—NO. 14 GROVELAND PARK (34TH-st. and the lake), modern 10-room brown stone front, elegantly furnished and decorated. Apply on premises from 1 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—4933 CHAMPLAIN-AV., 9-ROOM brick; $40. CRONKRITE, 43d and Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED modern 12-room house. 3339 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE ON 37TH-ST., near Ellis-av.; price $25. L. M. SMITH & BRO.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE AT 319 SUPERIOR-st., twelve rooms; the lot has a frontage of 75 feet, giving a fine lawn; and there is a good stable in the rear; will be rented until May 1 next at the rate of $100 a month; no less. Address P M 135, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—CHEAP—TO GOOD TENANTS—215 Dearborn-av., corner Chicago-av., stone-front house, 12 rooms. 222 La Salle-av., near Lincoln Park, brick house, 10 rooms; both in first-class conditions and repairs. See the agents or owner, 471 Elm-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 13-ROOM HOUSE; MODern. 242 Chestnut-st., $55.

West Side.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, 1 block north Garfield Park; $18; 197 Ridgeway-av.; would sell, $20 monthly payments. HOGUE, 175 La Salle-st., R. 4.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—
HOUSES,
FLATS,
AND STORES.
BAIRD & WARNER,
90 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A LARGE, THOROUGHLY FURnished home on the lake shore at Winnetka; hot and cold water all over the house, with horses and vehicles and cows; to rent for three months from June 18 to Sept. 18; rent, $200 per month. Box 66, Winnetka, Ill.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW, AT Western Springs, $14 per month; quick service; 15 miles out. Vaughan's Seed Store, 148 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—PARK RIDGE, NICE 7-ROOM COTtage; $12.50. Inquire in drug store there.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FAMILY OF adults desire care of furnished house or flat for summer; good references. Address H 901, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—1608 WABASH-AV., ELEGANT 5 AND 7 room steam heated flats, $25 up. See janitor on premises or call at 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—NO. 4504 CHAMPLAIN-AV.—5 AND 6 rooms; steam heat, gas range, janitor service; $35. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"THE IRVING" APARTMENTS, S. w. cor. Oakenwald-av. and 44th-st., 7 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas range, etc.; will be put in best of order; prices low to good tenants.

304 and 306 66TH-PL., near I. C. R. R., 7-room apartments, steam heat, etc.; price $25; first class.

APARTMENTS S. W. CORNER LANGLEY-AV. and 50th-st., 6 and 7 rooms; with steam heat, gas range, etc.; this is a new building and the apartments have been put in first-class order; rents, $30 to $35.

4511 LAKE-AV., 7 rooms, furnace heat; 2 flats in building only; price, $25.

APARTMENTS N. E. CORNER WOODLAWN-AV. and 46th-st., Kenwood; one of the choicest locations in the city; 7 and 8 room apartments, with steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc.; price, $40 to $50; janitor will show these apartments at any time.

APARTMENTS IN "THE PLYMOUTH," 6341 to 6351 Hope-av. This location is unsurpassed for convenience to transportation; groceries and markets near at hand; these are 6 and 7-room apartments, with steam heat, hot water, gas range, etc.; prices $25.

THE GREENWOOD APARTMENTS, 42d-st., from Greenwood to Berkeley-avs., 6, 7, and 8-room apartments; steam heat, gas ranges with hot water connections; prices from $30 to $45; the apartments are large, well lighted, and will be shown by our agent on the premises, 4230 Greenwood-av.

WHITE & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
THE WAUKESHA.
Location 64th-st. and Grace-av.; flats 5, 6, and 7 rooms; $25 to $35 per month, including steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, gas and electric fixtures, shades, janitor service, etc.; the building is modern in every respect and flats are ready for occupancy; take Ill. Cent. trains to 63d-st. or elevated trains to Stony Island-av.; either station is only a little over a block from the Waukesha; fast trains on Ill. Cent. make the trip in 16 minutes.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE RENFOST APARTMENTS," 52d and Cottage Grove-av., overlooking Washington Park and the boulevards; the most desirable and healthful portion of the city; 3 to 7 rooms; $25 to $40 per month, including electric lights, elevators, janitor service, steam heat, hot water, laundry, gas ranges, shades, screens, bell-boy service, and every convenience to be found in a first-class apartment building; fine cafe at moderate prices. Call at the building or on L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3947 Cottage Grove-av., corner Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—BEFORE RENTING A FLAT IT WILL pay you to see the choice, thoroughly modern seven-room apartments in
"THE BERKSHIRE."
No. 2505 Michigan-av.
Equipped with steam heat, hot water, electric light sideboards, refrigerators, gas ranges, elevator, telephone, and janitor service; low rental.
Apply to janitor on premises or
J. FOSTER RHODES & CO.,
Room 30 Rialto Building.

TO RENT—A VERY POOR INVESTMENT OF good money when we pay extravagant rents for large flats to greedy landlords and then buy coal and make fires and heat water; look to your own interests; today we have 2-room flats $12, 3 rooms $17, 4 rooms $20, with large storerooms for your extra furniture; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitors, laundries, driers, marble entrances, carpeted halls and stairs; all flats outside light and nicely papered. Agent on premises day and night. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—AT "THE MARLBOROUGH" (SUMmer resort), 4901 Calumet-av., a complete 2 or 3 room flat $17 to $21; free use of tennis, croquet, and ball grounds; also free club, reception and reading rooms; heat, ice, washing, etc., free. Will sell you nice furniture on $1 per week payments. All housekeeping conveniences. Every flat overlooks Grand-blvd. or park. No children; select tenants only.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "RAINIER," 33D-ST., CORner Cottage Grove-av., apartments from 2 to 8 rooms, including steam heat, electric light, hot water, elevator, first-class cafe, hotel service, and all other conveniences known to a modern apartment bldg.; open for inspection at all times; Tel. South 394. BENJ. F. TOBIN, Mgr., 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—PARK GATE APARTMENTS—
$20 to $50.
Cor. 63d and Stony Island-av.
3, 4, 5, and 7 rooms.
Including electric light, heat, janitor service, elevator; every modern convenience. Tel. Oak. 465.

TO RENT—CHEAP—
MODERN 7-ROOM AND BATH FLAT.
Convenient to "L" road (51st-st.) station; fine location; close to the park; upper flat of 3-story new stone front building; all rooms light and airy; only $29 month. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—GRAND-BLVD., S. E. COR. 41ST-ST., "The Arlington," 4 and 5 room flats, $25 up; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, hardwood finish, laundries, janitor service, etc.; free rent to June 1. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH, in first-class building, passenger elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas-fixtures, shades, screens, curtain-bars and rings, janitor service, steam laundry, and drying-rooms; $18, $20, $25, $26, $28, $30, and $35. Office, 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—YOUNG COUPLES, SEE 4 AND 5 room brick flats, steam heat, gas ranges, close to 68th-st. depot; 6802 and 6804 Yale-av., open, $13 up. Owner, 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—FINE HEATED 6-ROOM FLATS—6249 Oglesby-av., one block from I. C. and "L" road stations; low rental; owner on premises.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 89 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—MODERN; LIGHT; 7 LARGE rooms, heated and supplied with hot water; fine order; $35. W. D. BISHOPP, 294 37th-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 6-ROOM FLATS WITH baths, $15 to $25; janitor service; 1535 and 1537 State-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., 5, 6, and 7 room apartments, partly furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4316 LANGLEY-AV.—THE MOST COMplete, new, 8-room, steam-heated flat in the city.

TO RENT—263 30TH-ST., 2D FLAT, 8 ELEgant rooms; very cheap.

West Side.

TO RENT—SOUTHEAST CORNER KEDZIE-AV. and Monroe-st., modern 5 and 6 room flats, open plumbing, hot and cold water, steam heat, screens and shades, with janitor service; light and airy, convenient to Madison-st. cable and Lake-st. L roads. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, 18 N. ADA-ST.; $18; also 4-room flat and others.
JAMES S. JACKSON,
388 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS IN THE OGDEN apartment bldg., cor. Ogden and Warren-avs., facing Union Park; newly renovated throughout. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS CHEAP; MODern improvements; sunny and light on three sides; 3 car lines. WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—CHOICE MODERN 5 AND 6 ROOM flats, janitor service; rents $23 to $28. Apply at 174 Laflin-st., near Harrison.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLATS, 522 AND 524 West Congress-st., 1120 Jackson-blvd., one 6-room flat. J. F. McINTOSH, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT. APPLY 88 Kendall, near Polk and Ogden; cheap and modern.

North Side.

TO RENT—417 AND 419 CHESTNUT-ST.—SUNlight, 6 and 7-room apartments, with steam heat, hot water, gas range, etc.; these are very desirable; will be rented at reasonable price; location within walking distance, and only one block from the lake. Apply to janitor or to WHITE & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE DEVONSHIRE, 376 DEARBORN-av., 2d floor 8-room apartment, elegantly decorated, large connecting rooms; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water, carpeted halls; very select. See janitor or L. B. MANTONYA, 214 Madison-st.

TO RENT—8 AND 9 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats, handsomely finished and decorated, gas ranges, etc., very low rental. 1033 North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT 6-ROOM FLAT, 380 NORTH Clark-st.; no heat. Also steam-heated flats, 5 and 6 rooms, 34 Maple-st.; janitor on premises.
H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—PRESENT TENANT LEAVING town will rent at reduced rate desirable newly decorated flat, 318 Hampden-ct., near north end Lincoln Park. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE ANITA, 430 SUPERIOR-ST., overlooking lake, elegant apartments; every modern improvement; new building. See janitor or owner, T. J. SHAY, 284 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—459-461 LA SALLE-AV.—VERY FINE 8-room flats; steam heat; all modern improvements. J. F. McINTOSH, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FIRST FLAT; ALL improvements; will rent furnished for summer; reasonable; references. 632 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—60 WISCONSIN-ST., NEAR LINCOLN Park, 7-room apartment; steam heat, gas range, and janitor.

TO RENT—FINE, LIGHT 6-ROOM FLATS; ALL modern improvements; steam heat; low rents. 408 Elm-st. and 363 North State-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 9-ROOM FLAT; STEAM heat; gas range. 1832 Oakdale-av., east of Evanston-av. Inquire 1st floor.

TO RENT—6 AND 8-ROOM FLATS, WITH BATH, new block; cor. Clark and Belmont-av.; $16 to $20.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM FLATS; ALL MODern. 188 Erie-st.

TO RENT—528 SUNNYSIDE-AV., RAVENSwood; south front; ½ block from station.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 6-ROOM FLAT; EVERYthing modern. 237 Lincoln-av. Flat M.

TO RENT—196 LA SALLE-AV., NICE FLAT, FURnished, first floor; good locality; walking dist.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED flat from three to six rooms for two adults; second-story front, east of State-st., South Side. Address J 836, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES GOING OUT OF city for summer, who have small furnished flat, and will rent cheap to couple without children, address H 964, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED flat for summer, South Side; rent about $60, no children. Address J 832, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNally Building. Apply to
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT STORE, 71 MONROE-st.; good location for trunks, flowers, books, etc.
CHAS. W. BARNES.

North Side.

FOR RENT—STORE, 155 EAST CHICAGO-AV., between Franklin and Market-sts.; the best block on the avenue. Apply to LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, 903 Ashland Block, Chicago.

FOR RENT—201 CHICAGO-AV., DESIRABLE store; keys with janitor.
CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 386 N. CLARK ST. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE 692 VAN BUREN-ST., COR. Lincoln; rent reduced. R. 608 Security B'lding.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE, OFF FROM REception office, to reputable and responsible party. Apply at 617, New York Life Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
In the Garden City Block, N. W. corner of Randolph-st. and 5th-av., a few large well-lighted offices with steam heat; suitable for manufacturers' agents and many other purposes; passenger and freight elevators. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 208, in the building.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES ON the tenth floor, Rookery Building, facing on Adams-st., at reasonable terms. Apply at Room 1051, The Rookery.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 28 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK, WITH TELEPHONE, IN REAL estate office. Address H 976, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICE HOURS, TO PHYSICIANS; reasonable. 901 Columbus Memorial Bldg.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM WITH FRONT WINDOW. Room 711, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESK ROOM IN FRONT OFfice; ele., tel., vault, etc. 30 Major Block.

TO RENT—DESK SPACE, FINE LIGHT OFFICE, very reasonable. 531 Rookery Building.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, 420 CHAMBER OF COMmerce; large room, outside light, vault; $10.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM—NICE, CLEAN, LIGHT office; use of telephone. Room 4, 80 Dearborn-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOORS, 38 AND 40 LA Salle-st.; 65x40. Apply to A. L. McDOWELL, agent, 1006 Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—STANDARD WAREHOUSE, 160 North Water-st., together with warehouse 184 Kinzie-st.; building is five stories high, well constructed, with elevator and other conveniences, is particularly suitable for the storage of broom corn, and is easy of access, having frontage on Kinzie-st. as well as on the Northwestern tracks, is but quarter of a block from the Clark-st. viaduct; reasonable rent to responsible party for term of years. Apply to LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, 903 Ashland Block, Chicago.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE BUILDING, S. E. COR Franklin and Lake-sts.; 4 floors and basement; 20 x80 feet; all light; favorable terms to good tenants; will rent floors separately if desired.
WHITE & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
Storeroom, No. 193 Randolph-st., 20 feet west of the corner of 5th-av.; suitable for almost any kind of business. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 208, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—VAN BUREN-ST., S. E. COR. FRANKlin, in new building now being erected, corner basement for saloon and restaurant.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D FLOORS, 50X100, WITH or without power; light on all sides; s. e. corner Indiana and Franklin-sts. HEADEN & McALLEY.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 88 STATE-ST.
VAUGHAN'S seed store.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN THE NEIGHBORhood of Astor and N. State-sts., a good stable with room for four horses and three carriages. Address P M 134, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A CASH BUYER IS A grocery with confectionery and soda fountain; average $60 daily; rent $40; stock and fixtures amount to $2,600; will sell it for $1,600 spot cash. A. SCHACHNER, 338 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY FOR MAN without service; must have $1,000; bear investigation. Address J 815, Tribune office.

BEFORE YOU INVEST IN ANY BUSINESS call and see my list of genuine bargains.
A. SCHACHNER, Business Exchange,
Room 338 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

CASH ALWAYS FOR STOCKS OF BOOTS AND shoes. Address by mail H. HOMES, 134 Market.

FOR SALE—FINE GROCERY, CENTRAL SOUTH Side trade, books show profit $10 to $15 per day; will introduce personally over 300 highest class regular customers; all cash, no credit; will inventory about $3,000, price $2,000; fine soda water trade; best opening in Chicago for the investment; investigate; reason for selling owner going to California. Associated Investment Brokers, Auditorium Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A NEW store, with a fresh stock of bicycles, baby carriages, rattan goods, toys, refrigerators; in a fine location; must be sold on account of sickness; part cash or unincumbered real estate will be considered; low rent. Apply to J. JONAS CO., 233 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—FINE STEAM LAUNdry, doing over $300 weekly and making money; facilities for $500; clear of debt; a bonafide bargain; can't give attention; cost over $5,000. Address H 949, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR REAL ESTATE—Some good corner saloons. Call O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., Cor. 40th and Wallace sts.

FOR SALE—AN ENERGETIC MAN CAN BUY half interest in an office business paying $300 a month for $500 cash; money secured. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 617.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH, MY father's cigar manufacturing business and route business of 30,000 cigars per month; any offer takes it. R. H. EHLERT, 202, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT EDGERTON, WIS., $7,000 worth of clothing and gents' furnishing goods, nearly new; with or without lease of store; will sell cheap. Address J. S. HUTSON, Stoughton, Wis.

FOR SALE—BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, large store and basement, reasonable rent, very cheap for cash, a bargain. 4526 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT DRUG STORE, PROMinently located on a popular corner; desirable in every particular; cheap. Address H 996, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; EXCEPtional opportunity. Apply today. FLETCHER & Co., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED WEEKLY commercial paper, known all over the States; reason for selling other business. H 859, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—HAT STORE; ESTABlished five years; good lease. 404 State-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BAKERY, CHEAP FOR CASH; no agent wanted. Address H 970, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS UNDERTAKING ESTablishment, South Side. J 819, Tribune office.

GRAND BUSINESS INTEREST FOR MAN, CAPital; $250 monthly positive. 1223 Masonic Temple.

HERE IS A CHANCE FOR A GOOD RESTAUrant man; a restaurant in the center, feeding 360 people daily; rent $75; clearing $65 every week; electric light; everything in good shape and order; for sale for $1,000—$500 cash, balance $100 each month. A. SCHACHNER, 338 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

OLD AND FIRST-CLASS COGNAC FIRM WANTS agents for the sale of their brandies on commission only; will accept only such which have an established clientage and the very best references. Address MESSRS. V. H. GERARD & CIE, a Cognac (France).

PATENT TELEPHONE INDICATOR COMPANY, 1517 Masonic Temple, Chicago, offer an elegant opportunity to investors in all cities having two hundred or more telephones to enter into a permanent and lucrative business; $1,000 to $5,000 required. Address I. R. BURNS, Pres.

TRAVELER IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS wants lines of hosiery, gloves, or neckwear on commission. Address J. H., 1828 Main-st., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING BUSINESS man with some capital to open a store in a town just starting in one of the best points in Cook County; special inducements to the right man; German or one speaking German preferred.
HENRY J. COSGROVE & CO., Ashland Block.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO SERVE LUNCHEON to employes of a State-st. store numbering about one hundred and fifty; a good opportunity for a woman with ability for the work. Address J 825, Tribune office.

WHO WILL INVEST FIVE OR TEN THOUsand in business where a fortune is to be made and where money will be secured; clean businessman wanted. Address J 838, Tribune office.

$100 CASH AND $100 ON EASY MONTHLY payments buys a $400 restaurant; an unusual bargain. Room 716 Chamber of Commerce.

$2,500 CASH—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINest furnished and best located cigar and tobacco stores in the city (South Side), doing a business now of $20 to $30 per day, with prospects ahead not equaled in the city; will allow buyer one week in store before buying if meaning business; rent $40 per month; established 3 years. Address P N 13, Tribune office.

$2,500 BUYS STRICTLY PRIVATE BOARDing house on Michigan-av. clearing $300 to $400 every month. A. SCHACHNER, 338 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

$3,500 BUYS GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, AND household goods; store rent $70; average $30. A. SCHACHNER, 338 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

$5,000 BUYS ½ INTEREST ACTIVE OR SIlent enterprise; established 14 yrs.; large profits; this is straightforward solid investment open to most complete investigation; money needed to increase. The Associated Investment Brokers, Auditorium Building.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BANK SAFE, good as new. Call at 87 Fifth-av. or write for particulars.

LARGEST STOCK AND CHEAPEST PLACE in the city to buy safes. MOSLER, BAHR-MANN & CO., 49 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

COME AND SEE OUR $16, $18, AND $22.50 OAK curtain desks. The leading prices of today. Revolving chairs, $2.50 to $5. City Office Furniture Co., 86 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—PHYSICIAN'S CHAIR AT A LOW price. Address P V 4, Tribune office.

SHOWCASES, WALL-CASES, STORE FIXTURES, sectional office partitions, etc., at your own prices. CHAS. F. KADE & CO., Mgrs., 216 E. Lake-st.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SPECIAL SALE—RARE BARGAINS IN BIcycles; some 1893 patterns, new and perfect; strictly high grade; better than the majority of 1894 wheels; at from $50 to $100; former price $125 to $150; children's wheels cheap; now is your chance. See us sure. Stokes Mfg. Co., 293 Wabash-av.

LADIES' VICTOR SAFETY, BEST POSSIBLE make; used one week; make offer. Address P N 13, Tribune office.

RAMBLER BICYCLES, 85 MADISON-ST. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

CATARRH POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY cured in ten days by my new method treatment. No money to be paid until you are satisfied that you are cured. Call and ask for or address
DR. A. L. BLUNT,
Eye and Ear Specialist at the Garfield Medical Institute, 356 State-st., cor. Harrison.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—LARGE ORGAN FOR SEWING MAchine or bicycle. Address H 966, Tribune office.

TO INTRODUCE OUR FAVORITE BRANDS will exchange cigars for real estate; good equities for anything of real value. Address P N 10, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—99 YEARS; NO REVALuation.
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
Three miles from Court House
on EIGHT railroads—2 Eastern, 3 Western, and 3 belt lines; FREE SWITCHING on all roads in the city; 12,500 to 245,000 square feet, with railroad switch on the property; suitable for stone, coal, or lumber yard, or manufacturing purposes.
JAMES W. HEDENBERG,
132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GET EVERYBODY'S LOWEST prices from the Sunday papers on the real estate you want, then call at 938 New Stock Exchange and buy cheaper. C. B. VON BIEDENFELD & CO.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
By direction of the Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, given with the approval of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, I will on June 27, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, on the steps of the Adams-st. entrance to the Custom-House in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, all the interest of the United States in the following described real estate, situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit:
Lots 18 and 19 of Block 2, Hyde Park, subdivision of northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 38, Range 14, known as 4823 Lake-av., Kenwood, Chicago.
W. J. MIZE,
Collector Internal Revenue,
First District of Illinois.
Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1894.

FOR SALE—
S. W. COR. LANGLEY AND BOWEN-AVS.
Elegant new 3-story brick houses of 10 rooms, adjoining the above: MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT; round bay windows in front, hardwood finish on first and second floors, open plumbing; pier glass to floor in parlor; electric lighting; gas in all the grates; no expense spared in construction; all day's work; see this before buying; open for inspection daily, 9 to 3 o'clock. MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
—TWO GREAT BARGAINS—
Michigan-blvd., between 72d and 73d-sts., 100x161, to 20 ft. alley; only $30 per ft.
600 or 1,200 feet near Cottage Grove-av. and 83d-st.; only $15 per foot. Exclusive agents.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
Calumet-av., 25 or 50 ft., west front, near station L road 47th-st., at $125 per ft.
Langley-av., 40x125, east front, near 47th-st., $92.50.
St. Lawrence-av., 25x185, near 46th-st., at $95.
M. WALKER & CO.,
908 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE TWO DESIRABLE AND well built residence properties on Evans-av.; all modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated; also a splendid two-story flat building on Park-av.; if you are in the market for a first-class investment call and see us.
International Exchange Co.,
155 Washington-st., Suite 24.

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD—HANDSOME HOME, 14-room house and large lot, with side drive to stable; everything in and about this place is modern and first-class; might take nice vacant lot in part payment. MATSON HILL,
Room 607 Home Ins. Bldg.,
Cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BIG SACRIFICE—
Langley-av., 3 flat building, stone front, steam heat, gas logs and ranges, mantles, French plate glass, concrete cellar, lot 25x125; rented $1,332 per year; completed 60 days ago; $10,000 if sold in three days. M. WALKER & CO.,
908 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—MODERN brown stone front 10-room residence, 3231 Groveland-av.; 2 stories, cellar, and attic; possession at once; price, $9,500. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
4014 VINCENNES-AV.
Modern 8-room brick, semi-detached; a cozy home, newly papered and painted; price $6,500.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., 40 feet at only $90 per foot.
EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., Exclusive Agts.
88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE HEART OF KENWOOD, $10,000 stone front house for $7,500; modern, 10 rooms; all conveniences; party leaving city.
GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—3-STORY STONE FRONT, MODERN; north of 35th-st., east of Michigan-av.; cheap. Address G 905, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK FLATS—$6,000 TO $60,000, paying 10 per cent. F. S. BROOKS, 82 Hartford Bldg.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A 30-FT. LOT JUST EAST OF GARfield Park, on Monroe-st., between two fine residences; 20 ft. space on one side and 30 on the other to remain vacant; all improvements paid for.
J. F. McINTOSH, 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE WEST SIDE RESIDENCE, $7,000; very cheap; also well located investment property, $75,000; income $9,000; great bargain; investigate. JOHNSEN, 60 South Clark.

FOR SALE—SNAP—209 WARREN-AV., 9-ROOM house; lot 25x125; $4,500; the lot is worth the price. SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOME, 946 MONROE; terms to suit. Address P N 31, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—
MODERN HOUSES—ON EASY TERMS.
Prices $5,500 to $10,500.
SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS—$1,000. TERMS TO SUIT. MONEY LOANED TO BUILD AT 6 PER CENT, WITHOUT COMMISSION.
RAPID TRANSIT NOW AND THE EARLY COMPLETION OF THE NORTHWESTERN "L" ASSURED.
J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—72 BELLEVUE-place, near Lake-Shore drive, 10 rooms, completely finished, polished floors, grates throughout, fixed sideboards, window shades, screens, K. range. B. F. CULVER, 429 Chamber of Commerce.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CROWDS! CROWDS! CROWDS!
On account of the very large attendance upon my regular Sunday free excursion to Hollywood, resulting in inability on my part to properly handle them, even with my army of salesmen, I find myself driven to the necessity of running week-day excursions in addition; and therefore, beginning with this week, I have made
SPECIAL FREE EXCURSION ARRANGEMENTS
for every other day this week, as follows:
Tuesday, June 5,
Thursday, June 7,
and Saturday, June 9,
from Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts. Trains leave at 2 p. m., and free tickets can be had at my main office and at depot gates ten minutes before trains start. Trains stop at 16th-st., Blue Island-av., and Western-av., and go rain or shine.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VERY CHOICE LOTS remain from which to make selections, and you can buy at Hollywood cheaper during this month than you ever can again. A handsome illustrated catalogue of Hollywood furnished any one on application.
Regular free Sunday excursion as usual, 2 p. m., June 10.
S. E. GROSS, 602, 603, 604, and 605 Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST GIVE-AWAY EVER OFfered—I purchased a lovely residence lot in good suburb close to city limits five years ago when property was first opened; lots all about me are now selling for $500 up; I got mine for $200; am going South to reside and will take $300 down if sold immediately; $50 down if you cannot raise more, balance to suit you. Address J 266, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MY SUBURBAN HOME RENTS FOR $35 monthly; it cost me $3,300 in 1890; illness in my family necessitates a change of climate and I will sell same this week for $2,500; one-tenth down and balance in monthly payments not to exceed a reasonable rental for the premises. Address at once J 265, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES; $4,800, $5,250, $5,500, $6,000, $6,200, $6,500, $8,000. FRANK H JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—LONGWOOD—NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, double lot, $2,500; $100 cash; $15 per month and interest. Owner, Room 75, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON EASY TERMS. CALL or write owner, WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—50-FOOT LOT; FINE LOcation; $35 foot. Address owner P N 32, Tribune.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE SALE—40 ACRES near Harvey; must be sold at once. A. H. LORD, 145 La Salle-st., Room 26.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY—
CHOICE FARMING LAND $7.50 PER ACRE
In Central Wisconsin; only $2 per acre cash, balance long time; 5,000 acres already sold. Recommended by County Board and actual settlers. Free transportation to land buyers.
CHOICE CITY LOTS AT $5 TO $25.
Free transportation to the purchaser of one or more $25 lots; 1,200 lots already sold. For free maps and circulars regarding the land and plats of the townsite apply to The Columbia Improvement company, C. S. Graves, Secy., Room 513, at 218 La Salle-st., Chicago. N. B.—Salesmen on commission wanted, either ladies or gentlemen.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL homes on the north shore; heated by hot water; hardwood floors and all modern improvements; good barns and outbuildings; greenhouse; beautiful grounds containing 40 acres; cost $40,000; no incumbrance; fine view of lake; excellent train service; within 50 minutes of Chicago. Or would exchange for Chicago property. Owner, 621 Pullman Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY OWNER, 160-A. Nebraska farm, improved, clear. Address H. C. HAMMOND, 159 W. Monroe.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA—
SAN BENITO VALLEY,
LOS AROMETA GRANT.
Four thousand acres of fruit land
87 miles south of San Francisco,
37 miles south of San Jose,
Sargents Station.
This well-known Grant subdivided in 10, 20, and 40 acre tracts, is for the first time offered to parties desiring a home, which can be made self-sustaining in 2 or 3 years. Requiring no artificial irrigation, with as good soil as any in the State, with a climate unequaled in California, within 1½ hours' ride from Monterey and Santa Cruz, on the ocean, makes this property as desirable as ever offered for settlement. Temperature about 47 deg. in winter and 70 deg. in summer.
Three hours' ride via Southern Pacific railroad from San Francisco and one hour's ride from San Jose. Excursions once a month.
Prices $25 to $100 per acre. Terms ¼ cash, balance in three years. For full particulars address
E. C. GODFREY, Manager,
Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, or
Inter-National Homestead Company,
1401 Security Building,
Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CALIFORNIA homes—Los Angeles, Pomona, San Diego, and the Santa Clara Valley. H. J. RANSOM & CO., 167 Dearborn.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SEA SHORE—A BARGAIN IS offered parties seeking to buy sea shore property; a tract of 13 acres located on the Manasquan River, near the shore, and one of the finest locations for a fine hotel; also 100 lots, 50x150, located near Sea Girt, Spring Lake, and other favorite places on the Jersey coast, and called "Brielle" are for sale; a handsome hotel and other improvements connected with the property; correspondence solicited.
WM. H. TURNER,
Jersey City, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ATTENTION—
Who owns an improved corner on the West Side which is worth between $7,000 and $12,000 and suitable for a saloon? I can sell it for you within 24 hours. S. SCHALLMANN,
1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

WANTED—50,000 TO 100,000 ACRES COFFEE raising, Mexico preferred; also large sugar and tobacco tracts. The Associated Investment Brokers, Auditorium Building.

WANTED—WILL GIVE ½ INTEREST IN MY 70 room hotel for good land or lots. Call at once. LEVINSON, 167 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—ELEGANT 14-ROOM HOUSE ON 80-ft. Auburn Park corner; equity $11,000; incumbrance $5,000; wish to leave city; house too good to rent; fine chance for one wishing elegant home; take vacant and cash or smaller house or flats; owner. BOYD, 6249 Oglesby-av.

EXCHANGE—NORTH SIDE—MODERN HOUSE, near lake, $20,000, for business property, city or vicinity; incumbrance on house $8,000; four years. Address B P 249, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—$12,000 NOTES SECURED ON real estate; want modern apartment or store and flat building; will assume. Address Box 30, Lake Side, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE—A NEW 3-STORY STONE front apartment building; $16,000, clear; near 35th-st.; want larger building; will assume $10,000 or take near in vacant as part payment.
L. G. BEES & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$5,000 STOCK HARDWARE, Aurora, for clear Chicago property; also South Side modern Chicago dwelling, $3,500 equity. Call 605 Chamber Commerce Bldg., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR L ROAD VACANT—
Six-flat building, Prairie-av., steam heat, hardwood interior, stone front, gas logs and ranges, marble entrance; rental $3,225 per year; price $28,000; close to L station. M. WALKER & CO.,
908 Chamber Commerce.

TO EXCHANGE FOR FLAT BUILDING OR GOOD residence, $15,000 stock general merchandise; also $5,000 and $10,000 stock clothing and gents' furnishing. W. G. PHYALL, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 53.

WANT ILLINOIS OR WISCONSIN FARM; have 87th-blvd. lots.
PRIDMORE, 126 State-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ATTENTION—CAN LOAN AT ONCE ON CHOICE city vacant or improved $1,000 to $20,000; North Side owners preferred.
RHODES BROS. & CO.,
520 Home Ins. Bldg.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

ALBERT WAHL, 706 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Bldg., makes loans on city improved real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; current rates. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

BORROWERS OF MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE apply to CHANDLER & CO., mortgage bankers, 110 Dearborn-st. Mail memoranda, giving name, amount wanted, description, and value of land and buildings, rentals, and insurance; prompt answer will be returned; low rates on accepted security.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

FARM, BUILDING, AND BUILDING AND LOAN association loans made without delay.
H. C. BUNN & CO.,
407 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—7 PER CENT CHICAGO LOANS; ANY amount. S. B. LINGLE, 162 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 DEARBORN-ST., have money in hand to loan on Chicago real estate in sums to suit at lowest current rates; no delay.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½ and 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS, 85 Dearborn-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGES ON Chicago improved property. Home Safety Deposity Company, 143 and 145 Adams-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; building loans made.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ES state. JAMES W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $100,000—ANY SUM WANTed on city real estate, low rates; Chicago money, no delay. WILL H. MOORE, 113 Adams.

TO LOAN—$10,000, $15,000, OR $25,000 ON IMproved city property; money in hand; no delay. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN FROM FIRST hands; we have applications for $60,000 in sums from $1,500 to $3,000 on improved property; first-class investments.
International Exchange Co.,
155 Washington-st., Suite 24.

WE MAKE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; no delay; privilege of prepayment. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO.
Charles C. Whitacre, Mgr., Mtge. Loan Dept.,
Southeast corner Dearborn and Adams-sts.

WANTED—$9,000 BUILDING LOAN, 6 MODern houses, first-class suburb; valued $4,500 each; total security $27,000; responsible party; principals. Call LOUIS KISTLER, 36 La Salle, Suite 408.

WOODRUFF & CO., 140 DEARBORN-ST.
LOANS MADE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

WHO WILL LEND ME THE CASH TO PURCHASE a 6 per cent gold fee and hold fee as security; fee is amply secured. Address J 835, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM PRIVATE PARTY, $7,000 FOR 5 years; security real estate worth $14,000. Address H 988, Tribune office.

$700 AND $1,200 TO LOAN. L. UMLAUF, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 719.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY IN sums to suit; 6 per cent without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, Clark and Jackson.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT ON Chicago real estate at current rates. J. C. AMENDT, 520 Chamber of Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 1, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD.
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., (ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ADVANCES— LOANS—
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9.
We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, furniture, merchandise securities, and all good collaterals at lowest rates; will make monthly or weekly payments and reduce interest as payments are made; we loan our own money in large or small amounts; if in need of money call and see us.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 La Salle-st. (main floor),
Incorporated. First floor above the street.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 713 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 205, 185 and 187 West Madison,
N. W. Cor. of Halsted.
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNIture, notes, and other collaterals.
W. N. ALLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN MONEY ON diamonds. Address H 981, Tribune office.

BORROW MONEY—
Where your collaterals are safe. We charge lower rate of interest than any other collateral loan bank in the city. Large loans to private parties at a special low rate of interest. Any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, and jewelry.
H. BAUMAN & CO., 159 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$50,000 GOLD BONDS NETTING 8 per cent; security unquestionable. Address H 983, Tribune office.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO. they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

LADY WILL LOAN MONEY ON DIAMONDS, PIanos, etc., to private parties. MISS ST. CLAIR, Room 20, 86 Washington-st.

LOANS—ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; same bought. 200, 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON furniture, pianos, and receipts. ZENNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 53. No delay.

FINANCIAL.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ½ OF THE capital stock of Co. that will pay $25,000 net per year; will give $50,000 1st lien on choice business income property worth $80,000 besides Co.'s assets and stock. Address J 837, Tribune office.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE A FEW LOANS to honest people on furniture, pianos, etc.; low rates. Address P H 148, Tribune office.

WE HAVE EXTENSIVE CORRESPONDENCE with European and Eastern capitalists seeking investments in Chicago property and will assure a quick sale if your property and prices are right.
C. B. VON BIEDENFELD & CO.,
938 New Stock Exchange.

WANTED—$500 FOR ONE YEAR FROM PRIvate party only by est. legitimate mfg. concern; first-class security. Address H 957, Tribune office.

WANTED—BONDS—A BLOCK OF MUNICIPAL, gas, water, or railway. Address, with details, INVESTMENT, P. O. Box 1014, Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

J. B. WILSON, 389 STATE-ST.—12 FINELY FINished cabinets and an elegant 11x14 portrait, $2; open Sundays; copying and enlarging a specialty.

STORAGE.

BRINK'S EXPRESS CO.—FURNITURE STORED moved, packed, and shipped. Prices reduced; 1 trunk, city 25c; suburbs 50c. 88 Washington-st.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
294 TO 300 FRANKLIN-ST.
If you have anything to store, pack, ship, or move, telephone Harrison 467 for estimate.
CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop., Successor to Snow & Snow. C. A. HARRIS, Mgr.

NEWBERRY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—THE best, cheapest, and cleanest place in the city to store your merchandise and furniture; low rate of insurance. 79 E. Kinzie-st. Telephone N. 175.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty. Tel. 4026. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

OUR NEW STORAGE HOUSE NOW OPEN, 75 and 77 West Monroe-st.; 'phone 1254.
American Storage and Warehouse Co.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., AT lowest rates; money advanced; also money loaned on goods without removal. ZEIMER,
119 Dearborn-st., Room 53.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOOD HOME AND CARE OF EITHER INVALID or small child by a trained nurse. References. Address B G 492, Tribune office.

MIMEOGRAPH COPYING AT CUT PRICES. Telephone main 594, R. 814, 171 La Salle-st.

VAUGHAN'S CHICAGO PARKS GRASS SEED the best and cleanest; used at World's Fair. VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 88 State.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES.
AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw channel steamers.
Chester ....June 13, 6 pm | Paris ....June 27, 11 am
New York ..June 20, 7 am | Chester ......July 4, 6 pm
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday.
Exceptionally good second-class and steerage accommodations.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Noordland ..June 13, 2 pm | Friesland ..Je. 27, 12:30 pm
Waesland ...June 20, 7 am | Rhynland .July 4, 6:30 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP.
Every alternate Wednesday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
1. cabin, $90; II. cabin, $50 and $60.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Elbe ....Sat., June 9, 9 am | Kaiser (W. II.) June 30, 2pm
Spree, Tues., June 12, noon | Trave, Tues., July 3, 9 am
Aller ...Sat., June 16, 9 am | Saale ....Sat., July 7, 9 am
Lahn, Tues., June 19, 9 am | Spree, Tues., July 10, noon
Havel, Tue., June 26, 11am | Elbe .....Sat., July 14, 7 am
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—GIBRALTAR—GENOA.
Fulda ....June 16, 9 am | Fulda ......Aug. 25, noon
Werra ....July 5, 4 pm | Werra ......Sept. 15, 10 a m
Fulda ....July 21, 10 am | Kaiser .....Sept. 22, noon
Werra ....Aug. 11, noon | Fulda ......Oct. 6, 10 am
Cabin rates from $80 upward.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 12 HRS., 7 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS—
Second June party leaves New York S. S. Majestic June 13, visiting England and principal continental points. Time, 78 days; cost, $730. Other parties leave June 14, 23, 27, 30.
VACATION parties will leave New York by Cunard S. S. Aurania July 3 for five distinct trips of from one to two months each; cost, $130 to $400.
YACHTING CRUISES to the Lower St. Lawrence River and maritime provinces will leave Quebec by the fine steamship ORINOCO July 17, Aug. 15, Sept. 13. Similar cruises from New York July 3, Aug. 1, and Aug. 30. Rate from Chicago back to Chicago, $101. Send for programs.
THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express Steamer Service,
New York, Southampton (London, Paris), Hamburg
—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
Normannia ....June 7 | Furst Bismarck ....July 12
Furst Bismarck ....June 14 | Columbia ....July 19
Columbia ....June 21 | Normannia ....Aug. 2
Augusta Victoria ..June 28 | Furst Bismarck ....Aug. 9
Normannia ....July 5 | Columbia ....Aug. 16
Hamburg-American Line. Gen. Passage office:
125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, & Manistee at *7 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily at 7:30 p. m.
For Kewaunee and Ahnapee—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 p. m.
For Sturgeon Bay, Green Bay, Menominee, Manistique Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m. (Thursday boat does not call at Manistique.)
Office & docks foot Michigan-av. *Sunday excepted.

CITY TICKET OFFICE FOR LAKE MICHIGAN and Lake Superior Trans. Co., Goodrich Line, and for all lake steamers; send for summer book. 234 S. Clark-st. THOS. COOK & SON, Agts.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	* 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 pm
Ka's Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:45 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	* 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
†Iowa and Kansas Express	7:25 am	12:20 pm
*Sycamore and Byron	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des M., St. Joe and Kansas City	6:00 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:05 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	† 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:20 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*10:20 pm	* 6:55 am
Paris, Marshall and Cairo	† 7:05 am	9:40 pm

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STATION, foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Commercial Agent, 193 Clark-st.

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	† 7:35 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids, parlor car	† 4:55 pm	† 1:25 pm
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	*11:45 pm	* 6:45 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.—*Da. †Ex. Sun. xEx. Sat.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 6:05 pm / *11:45 pm	* 7:00 am / * 9:50 am
Ashland and Duluth	* 6:05 pm	* 9:50 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x11:45pm	* 9:05 pm
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:30 am	* 9:05 pm
Waukesha Special	† 5:00 pm	* 9:05 am
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 2:00 pm
Waukesha Spl., Sundays only	8:30 am	8:30 pm
Burlington Passenger	* 3:45 pm	*10:00 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, DesMoines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm / * 6:30 pm / *10:30 pm / *10:40 pm	† 2:15 am / * 8:15 am / * 9:30 am / * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am / * 6:30 pm / *10:15 pm	† 8:00 pm / * 9:30 am / * 9:35 pm
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	† 7:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am / * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm / * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	† 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 am / * 5:00 pm	* 7:35 am / *10:05 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	† 3:00 am / * 8:00 pm	* 9:45 pm / * 7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Leave, †3:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p.m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a.m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p.m., †4:00 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Madison—Lv. †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:1 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. §Sun only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 5:00 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Chicago and Cairo	† 8:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 5:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 7:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:00 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rock'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 5:00 pm	† 7:30 pm
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am / * 6:30 pm / *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am / * 9:20 am / * 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:15 pm / †10:35 pm	* 7:15 am / * 9:40 am
Dubuque	* 6:15 pm	* 9:40 am
do	†10:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:00 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	†10:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	* 6:15 pm / * 8:00 pm / †10:35 pm	* 7:15 am / * 7:00 am / * 9:40 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	† 8:00 pm	† 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 3:30 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	*10:35 am	* 3:30 pm
Leavenworth and Kansas City	* 1:45 pm	* 9:10 am
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	† 3:30 pm	*12:00 m
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	† 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo, Atchison & Kansas City, Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Fort Worth and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Lincoln (Big Five) Vestibuled	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex.	*10:10 pm	* 7:20 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex.	*10:10 pm	* 7:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:12 am
California Limited	* 9:30 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	* 9:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 9:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Joliet Express	†11:30 pm	† 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

May 27, 1894.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 7:35 am	† 7:15 pm
North Shore Limited	* 9:35 am	* 4:30 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 3:30 pm	† 9:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 4:55 pm	† 1:25 pm
Detroit Night Express	† 9:35 pm	* 7:15 pm
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:35 pm	* 7:15 pm
Atlantic Express	* 9:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	*11:45 pm	* 6:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. Ticket Offices at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	8:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	5:45 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 am	5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	9:00 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 8:35 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	†12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	†10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 5:57 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	† 9:20 pm
Fast New York Mail	* 8:00 am	† 9:20 am
Chicago and Boston Special	‡10:30 am	† 9:00 pm
Toledo Accommodation	* 3:10 pm	†10:20 am
Chicago & New York Limited	† 5:30 pm	† 9:20 am
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	† 7:35 am
New York Express	‡10:45 pm	† 8:00 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:05 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:45 pm	* 7:20 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 pm	7:30 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:48 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD) —Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:35 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	† 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
North Judson Accommodation	† 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 8:30 pm	7:30 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 7:45 pm	7:55 am

AN OUTSIDER'S STAKE

WHEN CLEVELAND WINS THE EMULATION HANDICAP.

BORAM FOR THE AMERICAN DERBY.

CHANT'S SORRY E-SAY

WESTERN GOLF GLOOMILY HEAVEN IN THE BOWLING BROOK

BAD LATONIA RACING.

J. P. B. WINS THE EVENT OF THE DAY, A CHEAP ONE.

FOUR "SHARP" REDUCTIONS in Men's Suits.

"THE HUB"
N. W. Cor. State and Jackson sts.

Unmistakably unorthodox is this style of quality, as well as in point of "extremely low prices" for the week's great effort to reduce stock—in two very bright of the season's choicest productions. Come and be doubly appreciated

Lot 1—Men's Business Suits. Of all-wool Cheviots, Cassimeres, Worsteds and Tweeds, in neat dark patterns—well made and trimmed—perfect fitting garments—sizes from 34 to 44—actually worth $10 and $12 Down to..... $6.95

Lot 2— 150 blue serge, satin-finished, all-wool, single-breasted sack suits—warranted not to fade—superb value for any man at..... $9.00

Lot 3—Men's Dress Suits Of fine all-wool Cheviots, Worsteds and Cassimeres, in the most fashionable colorings and patterns—equal to any $15 suit in Chicago for..... $11.00

Lot 4—Men's FINE Spring Suits In single-breasted sack and double-breasted frock styles—the very latest productions of the leading fashion centers—in the most desirable colorings and patterns—equal to any $20 suit in Chicago for..... $15.00

THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE OF MEN'S SUITS

In unmistakably surpassing anything and everything ever attempted by competitors—the most magnificent assortment of the most fashionable fabrics—the most perfect fitting garments ever made—the kind you cannot tell apart from custom-made—in sizes from 34 to 44—choice of the entire stock now for $18, $20 and $25.

MADE IN CHICAGO.
Rambler BICYCLES
Are the best wheels in the world. Call and see them at the Factory, 74 to 80 Wabash-av.

SAFETY FILM

TRUESDALE AS CHIEF.

BECOMES FIRST EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE ROCK ISLAND.

Will Combine the Duties of Manager of Traffic and Third Vice-President—E. B. Cable Re-elected President—Increase in Net Earnings—Eastern Illinois Makes a Good Showing—Big Victory for the Chicago Freight Bureau—Passenger Problems to Be Solved.

One important change in the management of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company was made at the stockholders' meeting in this city yesterday. W. H. Truesdale, for many years past President and for the last two years receiver of the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad company, was elected Third Vice-President of the Rock Island in place of H. A. Parker, who resumes the position of Chief Engineer and in addition will fill the position of assistant to the President. A. Kimball, who heretofore held the last named position, will continue in the service of the company without a title, and will perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the President.

Mr. Truesdale, the new Third Vice-President, is an able and efficient railroad manager, well posted in all branches of the service, and is particularly experienced in traffic affairs, in which branch of service he has gained a most enviable reputation. For a number of years he was the assistant traffic manager of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road and in 1883 was appointed assistant to the President of the Minneapolis and St. Louis. He was elected Vice-President of the road about a year later and in October, 1887, was elected President. The Minneapolis and St. Louis road, of which Mr. Truesdale is the President and receiver, is to be foreclosed in about two months. The Rock Island has a controlling interest in the property and Mr. Truesdale's election as Third Vice-President of the Rock Island indicates that the latter company will become the owner of the Minneapolis and St. Louis. Mr. Truesdale, it is understood, will have full charge of all the traffic affairs of the company and relieve President Cable from much of the executive work which has kept him almost constantly at his desk and prevented him from taking much needed rest.

Of the entire capital stock, 401,500 shares, there were represented at the meeting 319,114 shares. The following named directors whose term of office expired were reelected: R. R. Cable, W. G. Purdy, H. R. Bishop, Alexander E. Orr, and Alexander T. Van Nest. The Board of Directors as now organized stands as follows: R. R. Flower, Benjamin Brewster, H. R. Bishop, H. M. Flagler, Alexander E. Orr, David Dows Jr., and Alexander T. Van Nest of New York; H. H. Porter, Marshal Field, John De Koven, R. R. Cable, and W. G. Purdy of Chicago; George G. Wright of Des Moines, Ia.

After adjournment of the stockholders' meeting the Board of Directors met and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, R. R. Cable; First Vice-President, Benjamin Brewster; Second Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, W. G. Purdy; Third Vice-President, W. H. Truesdale; Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary at New York, G. T. Boggs; Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary at Chicago, J. F. Phillips; Assistant Treasurer at Topeka, C. F. Jillson; Executive committee, R. R. Cable, Benjamin Brewster, W. R. Bishop, H. H. Porter, and Marshall Field.

The annual report of the company for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1894, makes a much more favorable showing than was generally expected. Instead of the anticipated decrease in net earnings there was an increase of nearly $200,000 and a surplus for the year of $208,498. Following is an abstract of the most important features of the report:

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Year ending March 31, 1894.	Year ending March 31, 1893.
Passenger transportation	$ 5,598,568	$ 5,843,145
Freight transportation	12,885,078	13,362,196
Mail transportation	357,196	355,179
Express transportation	330,930	347,928
Rents, interest, etc.	704,360	704,360
Earnings from car mileage	246,994	218,741
Earnings from telegraph lines	8,228	9,652
Total gross earnings	$21,039,073	$20,971,110
EXPENDITURES.		
Operating expenses	$14,137,267	$14,285,033
Taxes	840,211	798,654
Net earnings	$ 6,061,594	$ 5,887,421
Percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings	67	68
Same, including taxes	71	71

In comparison with the previous year passenger earnings show an increase of $695,422.10, or 11 9-10 per cent, which is made up of an increase in earnings from connecting lines of $90,403.72, or 3 6-100 per cent, and an increase in earnings from business originating on the Rock Island itself of $605,008.38, or 15 71-100 per cent. The total number of passengers carried decreased 253.830½, or ¼ per cent. The number of passengers carried one mile increased 64,486,006, or 24 35-100 per cent.

The average distance traveled by each passenger during the year ending March 31, 1893, was forty-four miles and during the last year fifty-seven miles. The rate per passenger per mile for the year ending March 31, 1893, was 2 115-1000 cents and for the last year 1 900-1000 cents.

Freight earnings for the year decreased $449,217.61, or 5 38-100 per cent. Of the entire freight earnings, 52 8-100 per cent was from through freight and 47 91-100 per cent from local freight.

The movement of freight as compared with the previous year shows a decrease of 423,707 tons, or 5 65-100 per cent, and the rate per ton per mile decreased from 1 5-100 cents to 1 cent.

Gross earnings show an increase of $67,963.34, or 32-100 per cent. Net earnings show an increase of $174,172.66. Operating expenses show a decrease of $147,766.46, or 1 3-100 per cent. Taxes for the year increased $41,557.14, or 5 30-100 per cent.

A summary of the report shows:

Gross earnings	$21,039,073
Operating expenses and taxes	14,977,479
Net earnings	$ 6,061,594
Add net cash receipts of land sold	40,000
Add discount on $42,000—5 per cent ext. and col. bonds, purchased for account of sinking fund under the mortgage	3,038
Net income	$ 6,104,632
From this amount has been paid:	
For interest on bonded debt	$3,199,825
For rentals of leased lines	692,617
For rentals and tolls Missouri River bridges	157,459
Dividend on capital stock—4 per cent	1,846,232
	5,896,133
Surplus for the year	$ 208,498

The capital stock and bonded debt of the company is as follows:

Capital stock issued	$46,155,800
Fractional scrip convertible into stock	200
Six per cent mortgage bonds	12,500,000
Five per cent extension and collateral bonds	$40,712,000
Less bonds purchased for account sinking fund	255,000
	$40,457,000
Thirty-year debenture bonds	3,000,000
Seven per cent C. and S. W. Ry. bonds, guaranteed	5,000,000

Miles of track operated by the company aggregate 3,570.82. New equipment secured during the year included twelve locomotives, 400 boxcars, and fifteen caboose-cars.

CHICAGO AND THE NEW SOUTH.

Chinese Wall Between Them Broken Down by the Inter-State Commission.

The Chinese wall which has debarred Chicago merchants from commercial dealings with the South has been ordered removed. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has ordered the establishment from Chicago to the South of freight rates which will allow Chicago merchants to compete in all cases with those of New York and the East. By the present discriminatory freight rates the East has monopolized practically the entire Southern trade. The order of the commission amounts to a free gift in trade to Chicago merchants which may easily reach $25,000,000 the coming year.

This order of the commission was rendered last Saturday on complaint of the Chicago Freight Bureau. It was clearly shown in the complaint that gross discrimination was practiced against Chicago in the making of rates to Southern points. Numerous illustrations were cited, those to Rome, Ga., being a fair sample. Rome is 673 miles from Chicago and 876 miles from New York. In spite of the shorter distance from Chicago the rates as compared with those from New York are by classes as follows:

From Chicago to Rome:	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Classes.	$1.47	$1.36	$1.06	.85	.71	.58
From New York to Rome:	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Classes.	$1.14	.98	.86	.73	.60	.49

With such discriminations in effect it was manifestly impossible for Chicago merchants to do business in the South. The Chicago Freight Bureau in its complaint asked for a removal of all these discriminations and the establishment of such rates as would put Chicago merchants on an equality with Eastern merchants. As in every other fight it has waged for the good of Chicago the bureau was completely successful. The commission ordered a wholesale reduction in rates from Chicago which will give every local merchant an even chance with the East in competitive business in the South. More than that the commission orders an entire rearrangement of tariffs to conform in through and intermediate rates with the reductions ordered. It is an invitation secured by the Chicago Freight Bureau and proffered by the Inter-State Commerce Commission for Chicago merchants to claim a vast heritage which has rightfully been theirs for years.

There may be delays in the carrying out of the order, but it is as certain as fate that the delay will be brief. The actual rate reductions ordered by the Inter-State Commerce Commission are as follows to a few sample points:

Maximum rates from Chicago to Southern points as ordered by Inter-State Commerce Commission June 2, 1894, showing also rates from New York and former rates from Chicago. Defendants ordered not to charge higher rates than new rates specified and to make all necessary readjustments of their tariffs.

Dist.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	Knoxville, Tenn.—from						
560	Chicago, old	116	99	82	64	55	42
560	Chicago, new	93	79	62	44	37	32
795	New York	108	95	83	71	59	48
	Chattanooga, Tenn.—from						
595	Chicago, old	116	99	82	64	55	42
595	Chicago, new	100	88	65	47	39	34
847	New York	114	98	86	73	60	49
	Rome, Ga.—from						
673	Chicago, old	147	126	106	85	71	58
673	Chicago, new	114	97	879	61	49	38
925	New York	114	98	86	73	60	49
	Atlanta, Ga.—from						
733	Chicago, old	147	126	106	85	71	58
733	Chicago, new	120	107	85	63	50	39
876	New York	114	98	86	73	60	49
	Meridian, Miss.—from						
723	Chicago, old	134	109	91	76	63	55
723	Chicago, new	114	98	82	69	47	38
1143	New York	114	98	86	73	60	49
	Birmingham, Ala.—from						
652	Chicago, old	119	103	83	64	55	42
652	Chicago, new	111	95	72	52	44	34
990	New York	114	98	86	73	60	49
	Anniston, Ala.—from						
715	Chicago, old	147	126	106	86	71	58
715	Chicago, new	120	107	85	63	50	39
940	New York	114	98	86	73	60	49
	Selma, Ala.—from						
746	Chicago, old	138	126	103	80	67	53
746	Chicago, new	128	112	89	68	53	38
1080	New York	114	98	86	73	60	49

Said Commissioner Iglehart of the Chicago Freight Bureau:

The order of the commission is an especially gratifying matter, as it finally overthrows the hierarchy which has so long kept Chicago from dealing with the great New South. Rates will now be arranged on a basis which will give Chicago its full geographical importance. The Southern Railway and Steamship Association completely ignored Chicago in arranging its rates, and for twenty years has made them so much lower from New York to Southern points that Chicago merchants have had practically no dealings with the vast territory south of the Ohio. All this is changed by the order of the commission and Chicago will be put on an equality with the East. There is no fear of the result as far as Chicago is concerned. It may be news to many, but there are more cotton and woolen factories in Chicago territory than in Massachusetts. More footwear is made in and near Chicago than in all New England. No city in the country manufactures more musical instruments. The list could be increased almost indefinitely by noting Chicago's leading position in dry goods, grocery, drug, and other trades. All of this, mind you, with little or no trade with the South. It would be interesting to figure how much Chicago trade will increase when reciprocal relations in trade with the South are fully established under the order of the commission. The manufactures and trades I have mentioned are merely samples of hundreds of others which are directly affected by the reductions ordered. A new era of prosperity has been ushered in for Chicago.

EASTERN ILLINOIS ANNUAL MEETING.

Statement of Earnings Proves More Favorable than Had Been Expected.

Stockholders of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad company held their annual meeting at the general offices of the company in this city. There were 89,294 shares of stock represented out of a total capital stock of 110,285 shares. The following directors were elected: H. H. Porter and M. J. Carpenter, Chicago; A. R. Flower and Henry Seibert, New York; H. H. Stevens and George H. Ball, Boston, Mass.; O. S. Lyford and C. W. Hillard, Chicago; R. M. Hoe, New York; J. G. English, Danville, Ill., and Benjamin Brewster, New York. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: Chairman of the board, H. H. Porter; President, M. J. Carpenter; Vice-President, O. S. Lyford; Second Vice-President, C. W. Hillard; Secretary, H. A. Rubidge; Treasurer, C. W. Hillard; Assistant Treasurer, A. R. Flower; Assistant Secretary, H. J. Messing; Executive committee, H. H. Porter, M. J. Carpenter, O. S. Lyford, C. W. Hillard, and Henry Seibert.

The fiscal year of the company does not close until June 30, and consequently the report of earnings and expenses is only for the ten months ending April 30, 1894. The report is more favorable than was expected, and shows a net gain in the surplus for the ten months of $194,704. Earnings and expenses for the ten months ending April 30, 1894, were as follows:

	10 months ending Apl. 30, '94.	10 months ending Apl. 30, '93.	Increase.
Earnings	$3,514,963.52	$3,754,877.83	*$209,884.60
Income from oth'r s'rces	92,218.97	59,959.65	$32,259.32
Total	$3,607,212.19	$3,784,837.47	*177,625.28
Less op'g exp. & t'x's	2,101,438.44	2,536,384.30	$434,945.86
Balance	$1,505,773.75	$1,358,453.17	$247,320.58
Less inter'st Rentals	782,069.63	755,310.03	28,759.60
	200,755.50	177,363.20	22,392.30
3½'s'k'g d'rs. each on pf. stock	214,453.50	212,989.50	1,464.00
Total	$1,198,278.63	$1,145,662.73	$52,615.90
Surplus 10 months	$307,495.12	$112,790.44	$194,704.68

*Decrease, $209,884.60.

ST. PAUL RATES TO BE ADVANCED.

General Freight Agents of Chicago and Superior Lines Agree to an Increase.

St. Paul, Minn., June 6.—An important conference of the General Freight Agents of the St. Paul, Chicago and Lake Superior rail lines was held here today. The session was executive, but it is generally understood the gathering was in line with previous efforts to shut off demoralization and have the lake and rail rates maintained at a point where the all-rail lines could get a little of the traffic from the East. There is so little traffic of any kind at present that rate-cutting is necessary to secure business, and the all-rail lines cannot afford to lose any, so that every energy is being put forth in order to have tariffs respected.

[It was announced last evening that the meeting had agreed to advance lake and rail rates from Minneapolis to the seaboard 2½ cents per 100 pounds and that the all-rail lines would make a corresponding advance in the rate.]

Passenger Problems to Be Solved.

Chairman Caldwell has issued a call for the regular meeting of the Western Passenger Association to be held at the association rooms, Rookery Building, Chicago, Tuesday, June 12. Among the subjects to be considered are the following: Clergy rule for 1895; report of committee as to form of ticket and plan of ticketing passengers upon exchange order system on association gateways, to protect business from scalping; proposed amendment of Rule 5 of the agreement and question as to redemption of tickets purchased at points not located on association lines; reduced rate arrangements for fairs, expositions, etc., within Eastern committee territory; rates to North Pacific coast and California; consideration of question arising through failure of certain lines to pay fines assessed under local agreements; mileage to be used between Chicago and Buffalo in division of rates to and through Buffalo.

To Settle Western Traffic Questions.

General Passenger Agent Francis of the Burlington and Missouri River today declared that a meeting of the Transcontinental roads would occur probably next week, at which the Canadian Pacific would likely be present, and traffic matters of importance arranged to the satisfaction of all interests.

President of Western Indiana.

It was erroneously stated yesterday that E. B. Thomas was reelected President of the Western Indiana and Belt roads. Benjamin Thomas is the President of those roads, and has been for many years past.

Railway Notes.

C. B. Strohm has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago Division of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway company, vice C. E. Burley, transferred.

The passenger department of the Central Traffic Association has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip for the following occasions: Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Ohio State Assembly, Cleveland, O., June 9 and 10, from points in Ohio; Northwestern Ohio Medical Association, Van Wert, O., June 28 and 29, from points in Ohio; Young People's Societies of the United Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., July 4 to 8, from points in Central Traffic Association territory.

POLICE DO THE WORK.

IN SOUTH CHICAGO THEY KEEP PAPER OFF THE STREETS.

Capt. Jenkins Gives His Patrolmen Orders to Look After the Litter in Streets and Alleys and They Do Their Duty—Sanitary Trustees Authorize an Issue of $3,000,000 4 Per Cent Bonds for the Drainage Canal Fund—Rubens Is Ready to Try Damage Suits.

South Chicago police officers practically keep clean of paper the streets and pavements of the town and most of the alleys. Every once in a while Capt. Jenkins of the South Chicago Station tells his patrolmen to keep the streets and pavements free of paper. A visit to the place yesterday showed how efficient the police force can be made in keeping a town clean. South Chicago is largely a rolling-mill community, but there cannot be found in it anywhere a street with the litter that characterizes Clark and State streets south of Van Buren. There are meat markets, saloons, grocery stores, and fruit houses in South Chicago. These are all heavy producers of garbage and, excepting the saloons, contribute more paper to the streets and alleys when allowed to than other classes of business. What is done in South Chicago by police officers, it would seem, might be accomplished in the business portion of the city here. If Supt. Brennan could have demonstrated to him how useful and efficient a policeman can be made it might be that he would ask the down-town patrolmen to look after the untidy people on their beats. Such a demonstration may be witnessed in South Chicago, and Capt. Jenkins is not trying hard either. But he informs the patrolmen that when they see paper on the sidewalk and in the gutters in front of business houses to notify the proprietors that the litter must be removed. He now has most of the merchants and householders trained to believe it is right and proper for them to keep paper out of their gutters and from in front of their places. He said yesterday:

"I think our streets and alleys will compare favorably with those of other portions of the town. Paper is a species of unnecessary nuisance and our police officers are instructed to do what they can towards keeping the streets and gutters clean. I have not made a specially strong effort in that direction, but I don't see why it should not be made a policeman's duty as well as to preserve the peace. As they walk along their beats they can just as well see that merchants and householders obey ordinances with reference to paper and litter. I don't find it necessary to make any arrests, for the people have learned to think it is right they should look after such things when notified."

People Help the Police.

South Chicago has many thickly populated streets that are not macadamized or blocked. On account of the low level of the land there are streets that have water in them and still others are merely stretches of uneven sand. They form an inviting place to toss waste paper and refuse, but there is not any of it there. Many vacant lots are grown up with sweet flag, but they are clean. Others are pretty well littered. Not so much care is bestowed on the paper in the alleys as in front. In no place, however, was found yesterday any heaped accumulations or any amount approximating the quantity that might have been found a few days ago in the Fifth and Tenth Wards or other wards which THE TRIBUNE has inspected. As showing the regard in which patrolmen are held by people who would sooner make littered alleys than have clean ones three instances were noted yesterday. On Ninety-second street, between Erie and Houston avenues, and on the south side of the street, are three three-story store and flat buildings. Between them are vacant lots and the rear of the flats do not extend to the alley line, where garbage boxes are placed. There is no fence along the alley, or what would be an alley if the territory south of it was built up. Along this roadway or alley yesterday there was nothing found of which complaint could be made, while undoubtedly a policeman could take cognizance. But north of the alley line, and on private property in the rear of the flats, there was a condition of litter consisting of tin cans and paper that could almost be characterized as shameful. It looked as if the flat dwellers merely went to the rear of their homes and threw every kind of house refuse into the back yard. The vacant lots between the flat buildings were also covered with house rubbish.

No Trash in the Alley.

The littermakers were careful, however, not to throw their trash in the alleyway. On the east of these places and on a north and south street were some saloons showing the same results. There was a fence at the rear of the lots. There was a large, vacant space between the rear of the saloon and the fence which was littered with nearly all kinds of rubbish and refuse. The alley itself was clean.

If every policeman in Chicago took pride in having the residents and merchants on his beat keep the space in front of their premises clean by neither throwing nor sweeping anything on it and by putting their waste paper and cans in the garbage-boxes and not tossing them over the fence in the alley there would be no unseemly litter. The ease with which this could be accomplished is partly demonstrated in the examples of South Chicago. Every groceryman knows he will not be allowed, for instance, to let the paper lie in the gutter which may be dropped or thrown there by wagons delivering supplies. This is particularly true of the meat wagons. Capt. Jenkins said this had formerly been the worst offense against clean gutters.

An inspection yesterday of portions of Woodlawn showed that Contractor Teeple is doing good work. Two of the notably bad alleys are not only having the garbage removed regularly, but the big heaps of yard-cleaning and the usual miscellaneous trash have been cleared away. The alley at Sixty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue is now in good condition and the people there say the improvement is permanent. In that section of the ward a half dozen cases of smallpox have been reported. Just across Cottage Grove avenue and in the rear of the block of buildings fronting on Sixty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue, where a few weeks ago there was an actual stinkhole and a wretched mass of garbage, there is now a clean corner. The residents in the east end of Woodlawn say their boxes are being emptied with reasonable regularity.

The Lime Kilns and Sanitary Improvement club of the Southwest Side has been organized for the purposes of enforcing the laws and ordinances and otherwise improving the sanitary condition of that part of the city. The club will meet Saturday at 7:30 p. m. at Bohemian Hall, West Nineteenth and Leavitt streets.

BOND ISSUE FOR DRAINAGE CANAL.

Sanitary Trustees Authorize $3,000,000—Proceedings of the Board.

The Drainage Board yesterday authorized the issue of $3,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds for the corporate purposes of the sanitary district. The bonds are to be of the denomination of $1,000 each and are to bear date of July 1, 1894, at which time the board ordered them issued and placed on the market. The interest will be payable semi-annually and is to be evidenced by attached coupons. Of the principal of the bonds $150,000 is to be payable July 1, 1895, and of each of the years thereafter until and including the year 1914. To retire the bonds and interest the following annual assessments were ordered levied on the taxable property within the sanitary district:

Eighteen hundred and ninety-five, $270,000; 1896, $264,000; 1897, $258,000; 1898, $252,000; 1899, $246,000; 1900, $240,000; 1901, $234,000; 1902, $228,000; 1903, $222,000; 1904, $218,000; 1905, $210,000; 1906, $204,000; 1907, $198,000; 1908, $192,000; 1909, $186,000; 1910, $180,000; 1911, $174,000; 1912, $168,000; 1913, $162,000; 1914, $156,000.

A short time ago the Chief Engineer made an investigation of the lower end of the canal with the view to reducing the estimated cost as computed in the original estimate. As a result of his report the board yesterday made some changes in the plan for the east bank. The Treasurer's report submitted for May showed cash on hand and receipts $2,363,729, as against disbursements of $449,478, showing a balance of $1,914,251.

RUBENS AND THE DAMAGE CASES.

Corporation Counsel Says He Is Ready for Trial—Will Soon Leave Office.

Corporation Counsel Rubens said yesterday that the viaduct damage cases will be reached in a few days. All the facts in reference to those cases have been collected and arranged. A full history of every case has been written up. The case to which Mr. Rubens attaches most importance is that against the Northwestern railroad company, on which it is sought to recover damages under the common law. The case was ready three weeks ago, but was continued because A. W. Green, the attorney of the company, was not in town. Mr. Rubens said yesterday in reference to the criticisms of his course in these cases: "I have done all that lie in my power to expedite them. I have had the history of every case written up, the evidence and the law arranged, and have been ready for trial about a month, but the courts will grant continuances to the attorneys on the other side while they are out of the State. I will venture to say that I have spent more time and have accomplished more work in these damage cases then has been accomplished for six year previous to my time. I have determined to have those damage cases tried during my occupancy of the office. When that is done and a track elevation ordinance is passed and accepted and the city's title to the City Hall site is established my work in this office will be done and I will be prepared to retire. I am certain that I will retire even before Mayor Hopkins has finished his first term."

That Mr. Rubens has been working hard on these cases there is no doubt, and he is naturally restive under the criticisms of some of the Aldermen.

Plans Have Been Approved.

The permit of the Lake Street Elevated road for their bridge across the river for the proposed North Side branch and the down-town alley loop will probably be granted today, as their plans have been thoroughly examined by Corporation Counsel Rubens and he has passed favorably on them and referred them back to the City Engineer and the Commissioner of Public Works. The plans and the application for the permit have been in the hands of the city authorities for over a week, and as the railroad company is in a hurry they will probably be approved today.

Track Elevation Ordinance Finished.

The amended track elevation ordinance as ordered by the Subcommittee on Railroads has been completed by Corporation Counsel Rubens and is now in the hands of the printer preparatory to its reintroduction to the committee. The amendments to the ordinance provide for the payment of $100,000 to the city by the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, and Rock Island roads, and the city to assume all land damages north of Twenty-second street. Corporation Council Rubens expects to get the ordinance in hand again today and to send it back to the committee this afternoon in its amended form.

Municipal Notes.

County Treasurer Kern yesterday settled in full to June 1 with the city by paying $300,000, this amount being the city's share of taxes paid to the County Treasurer.

Within the next few days the statement made by Mayor Hopkins that a war will be made by the administration against disorderly women will probably be given to the Police Department in the form of an order, and an effort will be made to enforce it. Yesterday the Mayor had a conference with Police Justices Thomas Bradwell and George P. Foster and Chief Brennan to discuss the question.

COUNCIL OF REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

It Convenes in the Church of the Founder, Bishop Cheney.

Bishops, clergymen, and lay deputies as delegates to the triennial general council of the Reformed Episcopal Church assembled yesterday in Christ Church. The meeting is the fourteenth since the establishment of the Reformed Episcopal Church by Bishop Charles Edward Cheney. The convention will be in progress the remainder of this week and possibly the first of next. It is intended to hold three meetings daily. Yesterday morning's session was given up to devotional exercises. Those who participated were Bishops Cheney and Fallows, and Campbell of Toronto, Nicholson of Philadelphia, Latane of Baltimore, and the Revs. J. Howard Smith, Walter Witten, and J. F. Walton. The Rev. Dr. Tracy of Philadelphia, who at one time was associated with Bishop Cheney in the parochial duties at Christ Church, preached the council sermon. Among the churchmen in attendance are:

Bishops William R. Nicholson, Philadelphia; James A. Latane, Baltimore; T. W. Campbell, Toronto; B. B. Usshur, Kansas City; Charles Edward Cheney and Samuel Fallows, Chicago; the Revs. William Tracy, D. D., Philadelphia; W. T. Sabine, D. D., Philadelphia; Prof. J. Harvard Smith, D. D., Philadelphia; H. S. Hoffman, D. D., Philadelphia; B. T. Noakes, D. D., Cleveland; Walter Witten, Ottawa; G. W. Huntington, New York; F. J. Walton, Chicago; William Fairley, Peoria.

There are also many laymen present. In the afternoon Bishop Fallows acted as Chairman until a new Presiding Bishop in the person of Bishop Campbell was elected. The Rev. Charles P. Hendricks was elected Secretary, and he appointed the Rev. F. K. Walton and Robert L. Rudolph assistants. The Treasurer's report showed that $22,184 had been received in contributions during the three fiscal years ending April 30, and that $20,060 had been paid out during the same length of time in salaries, missionary funds, printing, etc. The summary of collections for the general and missionary funds showed that New York and Philadelphia had contributed $5,457; Chicago, Northwest, and West, $1,767; South, $938; and Canada, $455. A reception was given in the afternoon by Mrs. Hyde, No. 2409 Michigan avenue, to Mrs. William P. Nicholson, wife of Bishop Nicholson and President of the Woman's Board of Missions, and to Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bacon of Lalitpur, India, one of the missionaries of the church.

To Wind Up Affairs of the Onyx Company.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—[Special.]—The St. Louis Trust company as receiver for the Ozark Onyx company this morning filed an application in the Circuit Clerk's office against the sixty-six stockholders of the company for an order to wind up the affairs of the Onyx company to prevent a multiplicity of suits and compel each of the defendants to contribute towards the indebtedness of the company. The petition alleges that the directors of the company paid $300,000 for property that they knew was not worth more than $30,000. There are further allegations of irregularity in the sale of treasury stock.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

TODAY AT 10 A. M.
We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago, For account of Fire Underwriters, THE ENTIRE SALVAGE OF
UHLER, PHILLIPS & CO——Marion, O.,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods and Notions. Inventoried value, $85,000. Consisting principally of Silks, Dress Goods, Ribbons, Satins, Hosiery, Corsets, Velvets, Table Linen, Gloves, Notions, Curtains, Laces, the Latest Parisian Novelties in Jackets, Capes, and Wraps. Also we call your special attention to a large line of LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR and 150 Cases PALM LEAF FANS, and quantities of everything usually found in a first-class department store.

TOMORROW AT 10 A. M.
The Entire Salvage of
MEYER COHN & CO.——167 Fifth-av., City,
Manufacturers of Clothing, inventoried value $30,000, consisting principally of 2,000 Men's, Boys', and Youths' Suits in Corkscrews, Cassimeres, and Cheviots. 1,000 Pairs Pants and a quantity of Piece Goods, Linings, and Tailors' Trimmings. ALSO ON SAME DAY, Salvage of
M. KAATZ——MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN,
Manufacturer of Caps, consisting principally of 500 dozen CAPS, in Stanleys, Yacht, etc., all manufactured for this season's trade. Also a quantity of Linings, Piece Goods, Ornaments, Ribbons, Braids, Cord, Tape, Tassels, etc.
☞ The above stocks are all in very good condition, and are well worth the attention of all buyers.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.
CHOICE ART GOODS.
Consisting of Statuary, Paintings, Vases, etc. For sale at your own prices. Sales daily 2 p. m. Private sales during the morning.
C. A. FLEISCHER & CO., Auctioneers, 207 Wabash-av., next to Lyon & Healy's.

TO RENT.
Desirable Rooms in
TRIBUNE BUILDING
For Office or Mercantile Business. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 15 Tribune Building.

ALWAYS PROGRESSIVE.
We have just added over 1,200 square feet of space to our already immense quarters—this gives us four entire floors. Does this look like being frightened by the hard times?

James Wilde Jr. & Co.
Chicago's Fashionable Clothiers,
Northeast Cor. State and Madison-sts.

Some of our DEPARTMENTS.
Clothing, Ladies' & Men's Shoes, Men's & Boys' Furnishings, Men's & Boys' Hats, Misses', Boys' & Ladies' Waists, Ladies' Mackintoshes, Ladies' Umbrellas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
MEN'S SUITS
In Our Economy Basement Department for
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY.

There is nothing wrong with the suits—they are new in style—desirable patterns and well made—but we found a manufacturer (one that makes clothing of the better sort) that wanted our money so badly that he sold us the suits at nearly half the regular values.

That's the reason for our selling them to you at such prices. We'll mention a few lots as examples of many other bargains.

Lot 4610—Imported black unfinished worsted double and single breasted Sack Suits—sell elsewhere for $20 and $22—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday's Price $12

Lot 4457—Light brown pin check, all wool cassimere single-breasted Sack Suits, well worth $18—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday's Price $12

Lot 4590—Silk mixed Empire Mills worsted Cutaway frock and single-breasted Sack Suits—usually sold for $25—Thursday, Friday, & Saturday's Price $15

Lot 4334—Black and blue Clay diagonal cutaway Regent frock and single breasted Sack Suits—regularly sold for $18—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday's Price $12

Lot 4497—All-Wool black Cheviot for S. B. Sack Suits—worth $15—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday's Price $10

Lot 4558—All-wool Oxford mixed Cheviot Suits—worth $12—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday's Price $7.50

Men's Office Coat, in all wool, fast color flannels—in blue, gray, and black $3

These coats are advertised by other houses as bargains at $3.75 and $4.

Men's Stylish Derby Hats FOR $2.50. Others sell them for $4.00.

OPEN UNTIL 10 SATURDAY EVENING.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.
FRANK REED, - - - Manager.

Men's Tan Shoes, Three Shades—Three Shapes—$3.00 For Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.
Several Thousand Silk Waists
AT
Half Price and Less.

In addition to several very large lots of
Silk Waists
Made by ourselves specially for this sale, we have purchased from a large manufacturer (knowing our immense outlet) over a thousand
Fine Quality
WAISTS that we offer at a
Great Sacrifice.

About 300 Plaid Silk Waists, particularly desirable for misses and young ladies, in sizes 32, 34, 36, and 38, made to retail for $6, offered during this sale at $3.50

1,000 China Silk Waists, in blue and black grounds, with stripes, dots, and small figures, worth $4 and $5, at $1.95

400 Black China Silk Waists, worth $4.50, at $2.45

100 fine quality Black China Waists, worth $6.50, at $4.50

300 beautiful Waists, made from Habutai Wash Silks of the newest patterns and colorings, should be sold at $7.50—during this special sale at $4.95

DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER.
THE WORLD HAS NONE BETTER. THE LEADER NOWHERE IS MILLINERY SO REASONABLE
STATE AND ADAMS STS.
Millinery Opening
Of Midsummer Hats—Special Exhibition of
Coaching, Carriage, Outing, Derby Hats.
Thursday, 7th, June Friday, 8th, Saturday, 9th.
You Know there is no Millinery in this country superior to ours. This event will again demonstrate the fact that we lead the world in original and exquisite creations.

WE LEAD, Others Imitate
IN THE PROPER ADJUSTMENT OF SPECTACLES.
Established over a quarter of a century. Optical Instruments of all descriptions. Artificial Eyes, &c. &c.
L. MANASSE, Optician, 89 E. Madison-st., Tribune Bldg. 1858—The Old Reliable—1894

COAL.
A few hundred tons of Good Bituminous Coal for sale on dock of South Chicago City Railway Company, east end of 92d-st. Bridge, South Chicago, convenient for team, railroad or vessel delivery.

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An Encyclopedic Lexicon, published by the Century Co., New York. McDONNELL BROS., General Agents, 155 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

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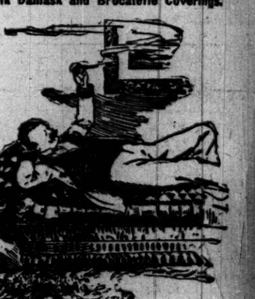
400 PIECES FINE PARLOR FURNITURE WILL BE CLOSED OUT.

Our ENTIRE SAMPLE LINE of FINE UPHOLSTERED PARLOR FURNITURE at a price that will surprise you.

$18.00 Parlor Chairs	$ 9
12.00 Parlor Chairs	6
450.00 Suits	225
50.00 Suits	25
48.00 Divans	25
20.00 Leather Chairs	10
45.00 Easy Chairs	22
35.00 Leather Couches	18
100.00 Davenport Sofas	48
75.00 Davenport Easy Chairs	38
18.00 Parlor Chairs	9

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Silk Damask and Brocatelle Coverings.



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